

The Antiquaries Journal

VOL. XVI

July 1936

No. 3

Anniversary Address

By Sir FREDERIC KENYON, President

[Delivered 23rd April 1936, St. George's Day]

TWICE during the past year it has been the privilege and duty of the Society to present an address to its Sovereign—once to congratulate His late Majesty, King George V, on the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His accession, and once to express our deep sorrow at His death and our loyal prayers for the prosperity of His successor, His present Majesty King Edward VIII. I am glad now to be able to announce to you that King Edward has been graciously pleased to continue to the Society the royal patronage which it has enjoyed from His predecessors since its foundation.

The twenty-five years of King George's reign were very memorable in the history of our country, but they were also very memorable in that particular province of learning which is the special concern of our Society. One is tempted to be retrospective on such an occasion. To begin with, twenty-five years ago the President, speaking from this Chair on St. George's Day, could not have addressed the Fellows as 'Ladies and Gentlemen'. I can well understand that the change, in a Society rooted by its very nature in the distant past, when, in spite of the shining exceptions of Boudicca, Queen Elizabeth, and some few others, the female of the species occupied a portion of (at any rate outwardly) uncomplaining subordination, may have caused heart-searchings, and perhaps heart-burnings, among some of the Fellows. But just as women by their services during the war justified their admission to the franchise, which they might have

won, but not justified, by the lawless excesses of some of them before the war, so they have amply justified by their services their admission to our Fellowship. No one who has visited the excavations which have been carried on of recent years, not only at many places at home but also abroad, can have failed to be struck by the share being taken in them by ladies, and that not only by their zeal and their endurance of all sorts of uncomfortable conditions, but by their absorption of the difficult technique of excavation and the accuracy and minuteness of their observation. The Society may well, after fifteen years of experience, congratulate itself on the accession of strength to its cause which it has gained by this reform.

But the change that has come over the position of archaeology during these twenty-five years goes far wider and far deeper than this. In two respects we can congratulate ourselves on the advance that has been made by archaeology in our time, the increasing exactitude of the science and the hold that it has obtained on the interest of the public. When Layard, about the middle of the last century, revealed the treasures of Nineveh, when Schliemann in the seventies discovered the Mycenaean civilization of Greece and Troy, even when our Fellow and first Gold Medallist, Sir Arthur Evans, in the first years of the present century, added the Minoan culture of Crete to the history of the ancient world, there was no very general manifestation of public interest. Scholars were indeed deeply stirred and excited, but the general public was little moved by these epoch-making discoveries. Still less did the public concern itself with the researches which were from time to time being made into the antiquities of our own country, on the Roman Wall, at Silchester, at Uriconium and elsewhere. Individual enthusiasts, local societies, and our own Society were giving to the country gifts which the country did not yet appreciate.

Now the situation is materially and most beneficially changed. Since the war the increase of public interest in archaeological discovery has been very marked. It is perhaps rather strange that it should be so, in view of the inevitable engrossment with the affairs of the present day, due to the political and economic situation, the problems of which press so heavily upon all of us; but the fact is unquestionable. A strong impetus was given by the sensational discoveries in the tomb of Tutankhamen in 1922 and the following years, and at Tell el-Obeid and Ur from 1919 onwards, especially those of 1919, 1923, and 1927, the last of which comprised the royal tombs with their gold objects and the evidences of a hitherto unknown culture of surprising importance.

Thenceforward archaeology was definitely a subject with a popular appeal, recognized and augmented by the Press, to which archaeologists owe a debt which should be amply acknowledged. Reports of excavations are readily published, and even any rumour of discovery produces a crop of inquiries and prompt publicity. In particular I think one should gratefully recognize the initiative of the *Illustrated London News* in publishing details and well-illustrated accounts, generally by the discoverers themselves, of archaeological discoveries in all parts of the world. The result is that, to use the popular phrase, the public has become archaeologically minded, and archaeology is news.

The effects of this have been manifest not only with regard to sensational discoveries abroad, such as those which I have mentioned, but also in respect of less spectacular discoveries at home. Excavations such as those at Verulamium, Colchester, and Maiden Castle have attracted crowds of visitors, whose interest is often expressed in very welcome cash contributions, which have made the conduct of such researches possible. Local authorities are becoming alive to the fact that antiquities have a publicity value, and have in several cases shown themselves ready to give facilities for archaeological work. Local museums have been putting their houses in order, and municipalities are realizing that a well-kept museum, which pays due attention to local history and antiquities, is an asset and a credit to an up-to-date administration.

Most important of all is the increased recognition by the State of its duties towards the historical monuments of the country. The creation of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works, and still more the Ancient Monuments Act of 1913 which gave effective powers to the department, mark an epoch in the protection of our historical buildings and sites which came just in time to protect many of them from the disastrous effects of economic pressure and industrial development. Here the Society may bask in reflected glory from the fact that the policy of the new department was formed largely, indeed it is not too much to say mainly, by our own late President, Sir Charles Peers, while among the Presidents of the Board who have eagerly taken advantage of its opportunities are another past-President, Lord Crawford, and our new Fellow Mr. Ormsby Gore. Already very much has been done in the way of taking over and maintaining historic sites and buildings, and protecting others by schedule. Defects in machinery are remedied as they reveal themselves, and the utility of the work becomes increasingly evident as it grows; while the response of the public serves

to lessen the demands on the Treasury by its payment of admission fees and purchases of guides and postcards at the buildings in charge of the Office. In this connexion, as another form of official services to archaeology, mention should be made of the Historical Monuments Commission, founded in 1908, the first of whose admirable volumes, largely the work of our Fellows, appeared in the first months of King George's reign.

Most fortunately, this increase both in popular interest and official encouragement has been accompanied by a very marked advance in scientific technique. Unguided enthusiasm might have done much harm, as harm has been done in the past, by the destruction of evidence the value of which was not realized. When Layard discovered the libraries of the kings of Assyria at Nineveh, the precious tablets were not at first recognized for what they were, but were regarded as pieces of terra-cotta ornament, and were shovelled out recklessly to their considerable detriment. Similarly Schliemann's first excavations of Troy were far from revealing the full history of the site, which was left to be worked out by the more careful methods of Dörpfeld and his successors. The significance of pottery and of stratification has only been quite recently realized, if indeed it is always recognized now. But in general the work of excavation has now become an exceedingly technical science, requiring minute observation and skilled interpretation, and uniting the fascinations of the lucky bag and the detective novel; and it is, I hope, now generally recognized that no excavations should be permitted except under skilled direction and oversight.

But while such skilled direction is essentially necessary, there is ample opening for less trained assistance, and here I think one should gratefully recognize the vast amount of volunteer help which is every year cheerfully and eagerly given in excavations all over the country. Archaeology in this country has always been mainly the work of volunteer enthusiasts. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it was the enthusiasm of local societies that saved the memory of many antiquities that would otherwise have perished unrecorded; and to-day scores of young volunteers, often from our universities, have given the skilled directors the assistance they needed for their work, and have cheerfully laboured without remuneration under conditions of no little hardship and discomfort. Fortunately the youth of this country has an ingrained love of picnic conditions, and accepts the excitement of the chase as a reward for much discomfort, though it must be admitted that to have all your tents removed by a hurricane in the early hours of the night, and to be left exposed

to the wind and rain at midnight on a Dorset upland passes the bounds of what can ordinarily be regarded as pleasurable.

During the past year, the two major operations to which the Society has devoted nearly the whole of the meagre funds that it has available for research have been Maiden Castle and Colchester. At Maiden Castle Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, with a troop of assistants, seem to have solved at least one of the problems which they had set to themselves, namely the date at which the great fortress assumed the scale which makes it perhaps the most impressive earthwork in Europe. Although the smaller fort which occupied the eastern knoll seems to date back to about the fourth century B.C., and the extension to embrace the whole hill to have followed not much later, it was not until about the beginning of the first century B.C. that the ditches and banks were raised to their present magnificent dimensions. We have therefore to envisage at this period a powerful tribe or a great prince whose needs or whose soaring aspirations could only be satisfied by a fortress which dwarfed anything known elsewhere in the country. And, as so often happens, the solution of this first problem at once raises another. Was Maiden Castle an isolated phenomenon, and the tribe and prince who reared it a purely local power, or was it the capital of a kingdom of greater extent? It makes one anxious to know what other forts in south-west England can be shown to have been in flourishing occupation about 100 B.C., so that we may have a picture of the general condition of the country at that time. It is a problem that can only be solved by many excavations in many places, which must occupy a long period, so that some of us cannot hope to see our question answered. And then (for one is always asking for more) one would like to know what happened when the Romans reached Dorset and set up their camp, which became a town where Dorchester now stands. We hear of no great battle or siege; had the fight gone out of the occupants of Maiden Castle, or were they quietly starved out in their upland fastness? It is not likely that the excavations of the coming season will answer these questions: but there are others which they may clear up, such as the extent of the occupation of the space within the walls; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the campaign of the coming summer will receive the generous support which is deserved alike by the importance of the site and the excellence of the work that has been done there. This season will complete the programme set before themselves by the excavators, and it is essential to the credit of the Society that it should be fully carried out. I accordingly commend it earnestly to the support of the Fellows and the public.

At Colchester the tracing of the somewhat elusive capital of Cunobelin has been continued. The curious system of partial defences on the western side seems to be now pretty fully elucidated, and further traces of the British settlements have been discovered, together with a late Roman temple outside the boundaries of the main city; but nothing has yet come to light commensurate with the importance of what was unquestionably a great pre-Roman capital. It may be hoped that this season's work, which as usual has feverishly to anticipate the inroads of the modern builder, may satisfy our natural curiosity; and to this again the Society devotes a substantial, though far from sufficient, portion of its Research Fund, which I trust will be supplemented by private subscriptions.

Other work of great interest, to which we can unfortunately contribute little more than our blessing, is in contemplation in various parts of the country, notably at Uriconium, Leicester, and Castle D'Or in Cornwall, while excavations will be continued at Clarendon Palace and on the Roman Wall, where each year seems to contribute not only fresh information but new problems. Mr. Cottrill continues his vigilant watch on the fragments of Roman London which emerge from time to time, which this year will be helped by a most welcome contribution from the Haverfield Trust. In the course of last year he had the satisfaction of discovering another portion of the inscription on the tomb of Classicianus, of which a part has been in the British Museum since 1852. This comes from the wall of Roman London on Tower Hill, and there is a good prospect that a considerable stretch of the wall, Roman below and medieval above, may be cleared in connexion with the attempt of the Tower Hill Improvement Committee to make more worthy of London all the historic area adjoining the Tower, including the section of the wall between the Underground Railway and the northern side of the Tower Ditch.

Very important progress was made on another of the outstanding monuments of ancient Britain by the work of our Fellow Mr. Keiller at Avebury, where he has disinterred and re-erected a large number of the monoliths of the Avenue. We hope to have a report from him of all the work that he has done on this exceptionally important site.

It has sometimes been hinted that the Society was devoting too much of its attention to pre-historic, pre-Roman, and Roman excavations, to the exclusion of the interest in medieval antiquities, which were formerly more prominent in our Proceedings. I do not think that criticism can be applied to the past

session; for while four evenings have been devoted to pre-history and three to the Roman or immediately pre-Roman period, no less than seven have been definitely medieval. We have had papers on sculptures from Winchester and Lincoln Cathedrals and from Thetford Priory; on a castle on Faringdon Clump; on the further excavations at Clarendon Palace, which included a remarkable and puzzling piece of sculpture; on the Crowns of England, the reader of which is, I understand, itching to lay his hand on the crown of Edward the Confessor, which he has reason to believe is still in the shrine at Westminster; on the striking shrine of the Irish saint Manchan; and we are expecting to have, before the end of the session, a paper on a piece of medieval armour, and a communication from the Secretary (with Mr. Whitehill) on a tenth-century Spanish church. I am glad to think that we have not neglected the Middle Ages; and I hope that our Fellows and friends will continue to help us to keep the balance even.

The last-mentioned paper reminds us that our interests as antiquaries are not, and should not be, confined to the antiquities of our own country, although they may be our chief concern. It is indeed difficult, in fact impossible, to keep pace with all the progress of research in other lands, but we have never wholly neglected it, and we are glad from time to time to hear the results of the work of our countrymen in foreign parts. In the past we have had a memorable series of reports of the discoveries at Ur; and this year we have kept up the tradition by hearing the results of the work of our Fellows Prof. Garstang at Jericho and Mr. Crowfoot at Bosra. The chronology of the site of Jericho—that very perilous problem, where the excavator walks *per ignes suppositos cineri doloso*—has been skilfully expounded by Prof. Garstang; and Mr. Crowfoot has had the singular pleasure of destroying all his predecessors' ingenious theories with regard to the architecture of Bosra Cathedral. In addition, Prof. Webster has contributed a paper on a Greek bronze and a vase, which reminds us that we are not indifferent to classical antiquity, although we do not wish to trespass on the domain of the periodicals which are especially devoted to that subject.

These papers have appeared, or will appear, in the publications of our Society, *Archaeologia* and the *Journal*; and, as I indicated last year, the Society contributes to the progress of archaeology far more by providing for the publication of the results of excavation and research than it is at present able to do by direct financial assistance. I wish we were in a position

to do even more in this respect. When one looks through any representative library of the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, one cannot but be struck by the vast volumes which the antiquaries of those days contrived to put forth. Works like Camden's *Britannia*, Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Morant's *Essex*, Hasted's *Kent*, or Ormerod's *Cheshire* seem to put to shame our puny magazine articles; and the collections of materials which have found their way into the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, such as those of Bloomfield and Cole, are monuments of much work done which did not reach the form of print. Even when these works were not at their first appearance on the same scale as they ultimately assumed, as is the case with Camden and Dugdale, the subsequent expansion was generally the work of a single hand. It may be that the mass of material now available deters scholars from undertaking works of large scope; though I think it is true that we need men with the courage to grapple with *magna opera*, in which wide conclusions, even if they are inevitably more or less provisional, may be attempted. Otherwise we shall fail to see the wood for the trees. But I think it is also true that fewer scholars can afford to devote their lives to a single great enterprise. They have to earn their livings. Private patrons do not exist; country incumbencies are not available for the purpose, and seldom provide what can be termed, except in ecclesiastical terminology, a living. But even if scholars could produce works on this heroic scale, they could not get them published. The nobility and gentry, who subscribed so nobly to the folios of the eighteenth century, are no longer able, or if able are not willing, to do so. It is here that I wish our Society were in a position to help. Large-scale works, if produced at all, are generally co-operative undertakings; and these often need assistance for their publications. Two such undertakings will occur to every one: the *Victoria County History* and the *Complete Peerage*. I wish the Society were able to contribute substantially towards the production of such works, which are at once a necessity and a credit to the country.

One other event during the past year deserves, I think, especial notice, namely the foundation of the Institute of Archaeology in the University of London. Through the most liberal munificence of a benefactor who insists on remaining anonymous, it was made possible to secure on easy terms from the Crown Lands Department a lease of St. John's Lodge, in the centre of Regent's Park, to be the home of the Institute, with sufficient funds to fit it up and to support it for a short time. For its

subsequent maintenance further funds will be necessary, and I would most earnestly commend to the Fellows a liberal response to the appeal when it is issued. The main objects of the Institute will be twofold: the collection of stores of archaeological material, not for display, but for study by those engaged in archaeological research, for whom it will provide a reference magazine, classified to meet their needs, and supported, I hope, in time by an adequate library; and secondly, instructional courses for students and those who desire to take up archaeology as a career. It will do for archaeology what the Courtauld Institute has already begun to do for art. The necessity of such an institution in these days of scientific research will be evident to every Fellow and to all who are interested in archaeology. I cannot refrain from adding that the foundation of the Institute is mainly, I might say almost wholly, due to the vision and energy of Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer Wheeler, and in particular that it was Mrs. Wheeler who with characteristic patience, perseverance, and persuasiveness carried through the long and often complicated negotiations with the benefactor, the University, the Government Departments concerned, and the lawyers, securing the goodwill of all and bringing the whole business to a successful conclusion, so that the preparation of the building for its purpose is now in hand. The Institute will be a monument to one whose sudden and premature death, caused, I fear, by the whole-hearted zeal with which she expended herself in the service of archaeology, has saddened us all and is felt as a personal loss by all who came within reach of her radiant and gallant personality. I could say more, but you have already heard the eloquent tribute paid to her by my predecessor, with which I most sincerely associate myself.

There is one other subject to which in conclusion I wish to direct the attention of the Fellows, that of our Library. It has been brought to my notice that the Library lacks a number of books which ought to be there, both older works which one would expect to find in it but which have somehow been overlooked, and also newer works, especially some relating to archaeological progress in countries other than our own. I think it would be generally agreed that we ought to aim at possessing all works of real importance, and many even of minor importance, that bear on the antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland; and that we should also possess the leading works on European and extra-European archaeology, especially those which, as is so often the case, have a bearing on the antiquities, pre-historic and historic, of our own land. Now if we are to try to fill the

gaps which students find in our collections, two considerations at once arise, those of space and those of the books themselves.

So far as space is concerned, it will have been obvious to all who frequent the Society's rooms that there are not many inches left in which more books can be housed. What is required is to establish a book-store in the basement, to which the volumes less in request can be transferred, so as to leave more accommodation in the working rooms for what may be described as the live library. There is space available in the lower part of the building, and the storage can there be of the plainest and most economical description; but some expenditure will be involved, and also a good deal of work, for which our staff is none too large, in the transference of books and the making of the necessary alterations in the catalogue. This will be a charge, but I think an inevitable charge, on the funds available for the upkeep of the building.

With regard to the books, we must depend very largely on the co-operation of the Fellows themselves, and it is for this that I now wish to appeal. No Library Committee can include members expert in every branch of the subjects we have to cover, and it is only those who use the Library who can be aware of the gaps in our stock. Now we keep in the Library a suggestion-book, and I would appeal to Fellows who fail to find here the books they need, and which they regard as of real importance, not to be content with going elsewhere in search of them, but to assist the Library Committee by recording their wants in the suggestion-book. We may not be able to supply them at once, but at least we shall know what to look out for. Further, we propose to ask some of those who are known to have special knowledge of particular branches of the subject to be good enough, if and when they can spare the time, to look through the catalogue and to indicate those wants which they think should be supplied.

With this assistance, if we can obtain it from you, we propose to publish in the *Journal* from time to time lists of *libri desiderati*, which we hope the Fellows will study. It may be that they will sometimes find in them books in their own libraries which they no longer need, and which they would be willing to transfer to the Society either by gift or by bequest. Other libraries, notably the Bodleian, have in this way been able to make very material progress in filling the gaps in their collections. It will not be necessary to wait until all the gaps in our Library have been ascertained in order to make a beginning with this. No list will pretend to be complete; each will simply notify some

wants that have been discovered, in the hope that the Fellows will help us to supply them. For the rest we must depend on such funds as we can make available.

At every point we come back ultimately to this point, the eternal want of pence which vexes our souls in every form of activity ; and here I can only repeat the appeal which I made last year. We have had this year one most welcome bequest (contingent for the present on a life-interest) ; and one of which we heard last year, from our late American Fellow Mr. Whitin, is, I hope, in course of reaching us. We have also heard of the possibility of another. We hope that, if our wants are known, these examples may be followed. It is not merely large gifts or bequests of capital that will serve our turn, though I need not say that these would be very welcome ; but a succession of small gifts or bequests would in the aggregate place us in the position of being able both to improve our Library and the amenities of our premises, and to make more substantial grants for the promotion of research. Opportunities are open widely before us in every direction, and some of them are fleeting opportunities, which must be seized at once before the encroaching flood of modern so-called improvements abolishes the monuments and records of our past. The Society of Antiquaries stands in the forefront of this battle, and is bound by its history and traditions to take the lead in the defence of our national heritage. Continual vigilance is necessary, and continual readiness to act ; but this readiness must be backed by sufficient means of action. I am sure we can count on the goodwill of our Fellows to do what they can to enable the Society to discharge its responsibilities and to maintain its honour.

Hand-Axes later than the Main Coombe-Rock of the Lower Thames Valley

By J. P. T. BURCHELL, F.S.A.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS in France have for many years recognized hand-axes of St. Acheul facies in association with flake-implements of Levallois type, which are contemporary with the mid-Pleistocene deposits of the Somme valley. Their place in the culture-sequence is after the cold period that produced the main Coombe-rock of South-East England, and the Little Eastern or Upper Chalky Boulder-clay of East Anglia. The Coombe-rock referred to overwhelmed the Levallois II factory-site at Baker's Hole, Northfleet, Kent.¹

In England, however, it has taken much longer to trace these mid-Pleistocene hand-axes in contemporary beds. The first was found by the late F. G. Spurrell on the classic 'floor' at the base of the Crayford Brickearth,² though it was not until quite recently that the correct age of the Crayford series was determined.³ This specimen is now in the British Museum (Natural History), but is not figured in the present note.

During 1930, whilst examining the series of loams separated by contorted gravel and clay in the southern flank of the valley which runs in a westerly direction through the village of Longfield (near Fawkham station), I found several artifacts in the lower loam. The site lies about 50 ft. above the present floor of the valley, which stands at 145 ft. O.D., where some 12 ft. of coarse gravel with mammoth and horse overlies Coombe-rock resting on chalk. The complete section showed: 1, surface soil; 2, contorted gravel and clay; 3, upper loam; 4, contorted gravel and clay; 5, lower loam; 6, coarse gravel; 7, Coombe-rock; 8, chalk. The presence in the immediate neighbourhood of similar loams overlying the main Coombe-rock had been previously noticed by the Geological Survey.⁴ The specimens recovered from the lower loam consist of several flakes and a portion of a hand-axe (fig. 1); all are in mint condition, and exhibit a white porcellaneous patination.

¹ R. A. Smith, *Archaeologia*, 1911, lxii, 515-32.

² F. C. J. Spurrell, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 1880, xxxvi, 544-8.

³ J. P. T. Burchell and J. R. Moir, *Nature*, 1932, July 16; *Man*, 1933, no. 30; J. P. T. Burchell, *Archaeologia*, 1933, lxxxiii, 67-92.

⁴ Mem. Geol. Survey, 'Dartford', 1924, p. 104.

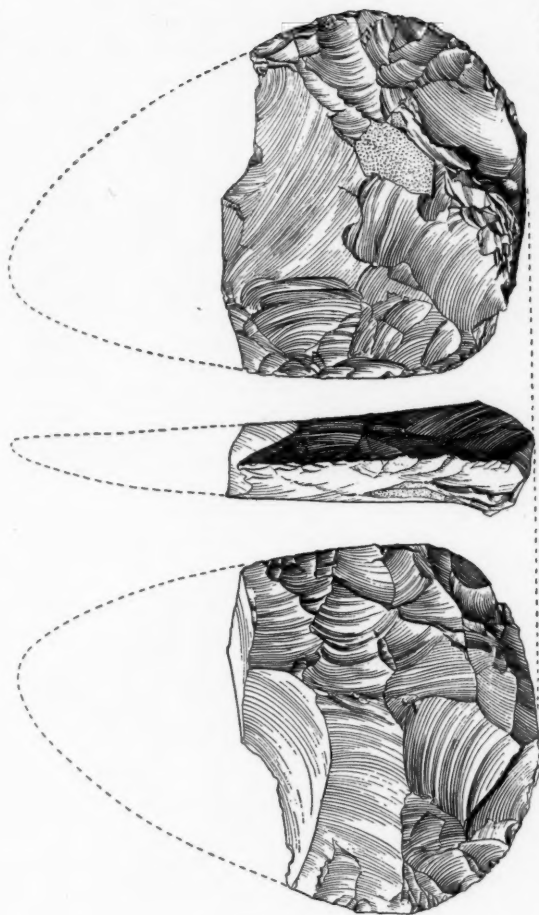


FIG. 1. Hand-axe, unrolled and exhibiting white porcellaneous patination. Lower Loam, Longfield, Kent. Ipswich Museum ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The remaining four hand-axes were discovered by me in the deposits filling the Ebbsfleet channel, which had been excavated through the main Coombe-rock down into chalk. Baker's Hole

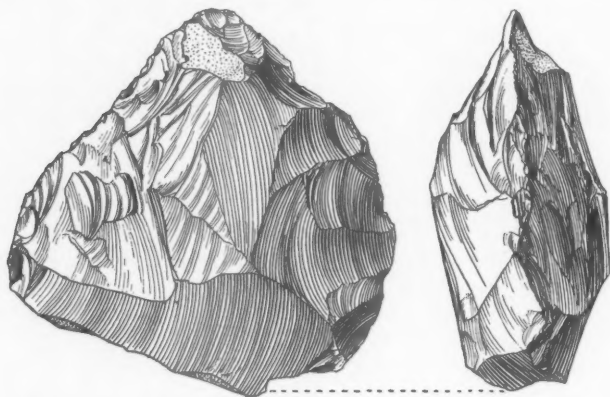


FIG. 2. Hand-axe made of black flint, unrolled and unpatinated. Stratified gravel between lowermost and lower loams, Ebbsfleet channel, Northfleet, Kent ($\frac{2}{3}$)

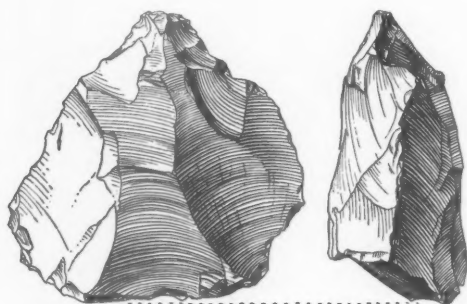


FIG. 3. Hand-axe made from grey flint, unrolled and unpatinated. Stratified gravel between lowermost and lower loams, Ebbsfleet channel, Northfleet, Kent ($\frac{3}{4}$)

is situated a quarter of a mile to the east. The specimens depicted in figs. 2 and 3 came from gravel with layers of manganese and fine material located in the central portion of the channel, and intercalated between the lowermost and lower loams. The upper part of this gravel is unstratified, and from it I recovered the small hand-axe shown in fig. 5. At the base of the gravel, and

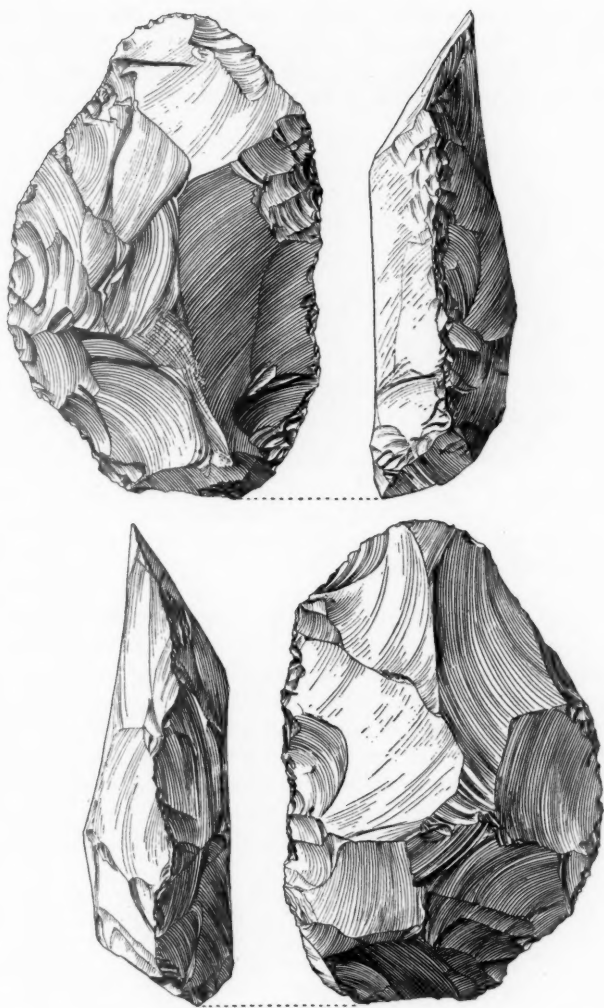


FIG. 4. Hand-axe made of yellow flint, unrolled and unpatinated. Base of stratified gravel and resting upon lowermost loam, Ebbsfleet channel, Northfleet, Kent ($\frac{1}{2}$)

resting upon the surface of the underlying lowermost loam, I found the fine cordate hand-axe of fig. 4, which is unrolled and unpatinated. Associated with these four cordate artifacts were unrolled and unpatinated flake-implements of

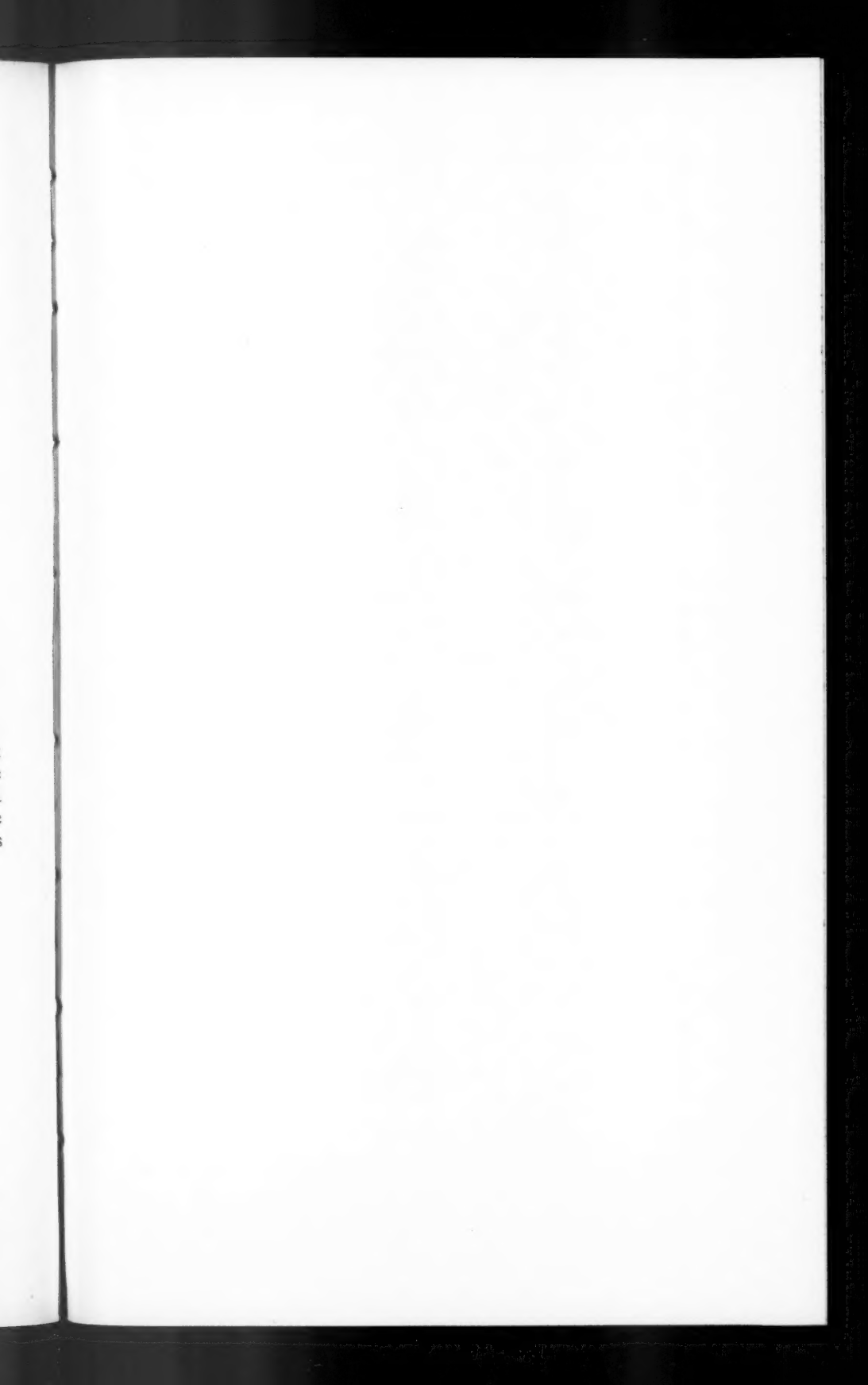


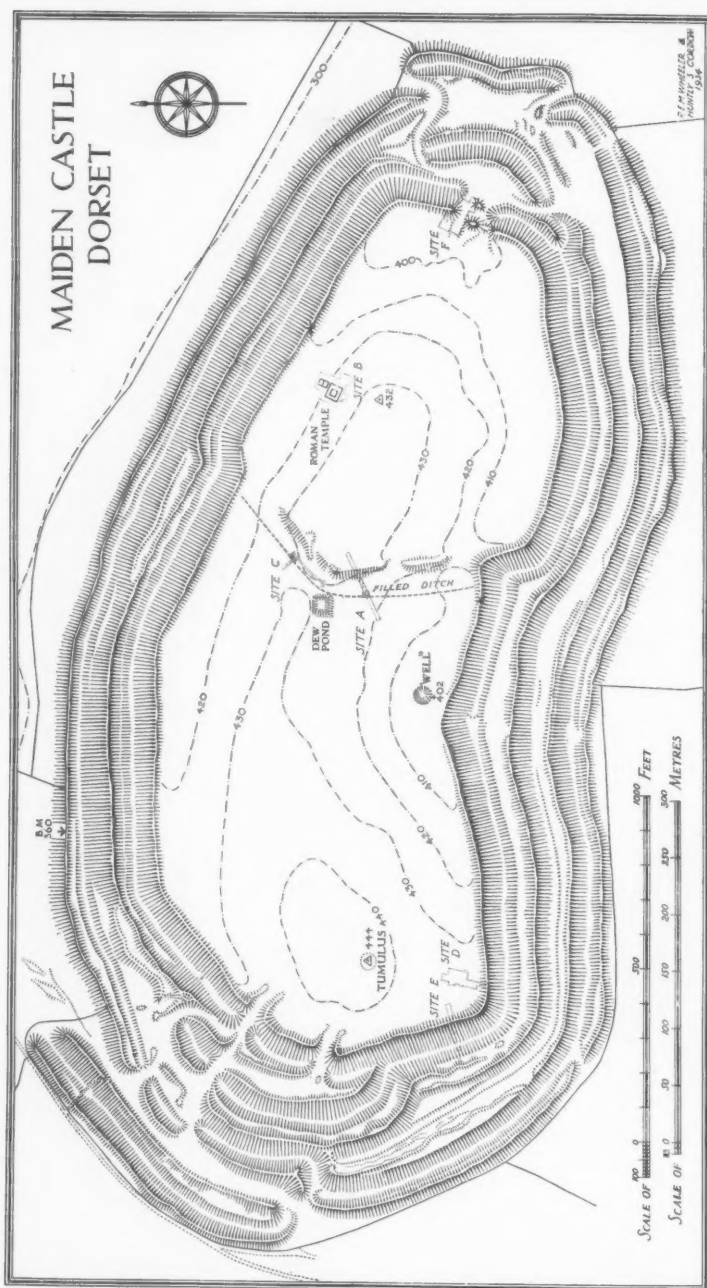
FIG. 5. Hand-axe made of yellow flint, very slightly rolled and unpatinated. Unsorted gravel underlying lower loam and resting on stratified gravel, Ebbsfleet channel, Northfleet, Kent ($\frac{2}{3}$)

Clacton and Levallois types. Both upon archaeological and geological evidence these implements tally with those of the Late St. Acheul and Middle Levallois phase in the Somme valley.¹

It is to be hoped that further investigation, to be conducted with the kind permission of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Association and the generous assistance of the Percy Sladen Trustees, will add to our knowledge of the period following the passing of the glaciation which gave rise to the main Coombe-rock of South-East England and its allied deposits to the north.

¹ H. Breuil, *Rev. Soc. Géog. Physique*, 1934, vii, 276.





The Excavation of Maiden Castle, Dorset

Second Interim Report

By R. E. M. WHEELER, D.Lit., V.P.S.A.

It may be recalled that the excavation of Maiden Castle, Dorset, has been undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries and the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society for two main reasons: first, because Maiden Castle is typical; and secondly, because it is at the same time exceptional or even unique. It is typical as representative in position and kind of a very large number of prehistoric fortress-towns in and about the region of Wessex, and its extensive exploration may be expected, therefore, to provide a firm basis for a further inquiry into this notable manifestation of urban development in the later prehistoric period. It is exceptional and, as to its great double entrances, unique in the scale and complexity of its defence-system; and in this respect may be regarded, not merely as the product of an era, but as the monument of some intensely individual and remarkable mind—in Thomas Hardy's words, 'some remote mind capable of prospective reasoning to a far extent'. Indeed, the hackneyed word 'personality' can perhaps be applied more easily to Maiden Castle than to any of the many earthworks which in other regards have an equal claim to investigation.

The first year's work was summarized in this *Journal* in July 1935. It was controlled by the obvious inference from the plan (pl. xxxviii) that, of the two knolls now included within the compass of the 'castle', the eastern was the earlier fortified. The almost obliterated western defences of this small and primary fortification were examined and were found to have consisted of a single bank and ditch, apparently with no entrance on this side. Within the enclosure a sample-area was cleared, the main succession of prehistoric cultures determined, and a Romano-Celtic temple, built on the site in the latter part of the fourth century A.D., was uncovered.

The excavations were continued in 1935, and the present summary contains, first, a review of the principal results of the work of both seasons combined, and secondly, a summary account of the various sites investigated in 1935. In anticipation of fuller acknowledgements which will be incorporated in the final report, it may be remarked here that the Duchy of Cornwall,

the Commissioners of Works, and the tenants combined to facilitate the enterprise, and that the work itself, directed by Mrs. T. V. Wheeler, Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, and the writer, was rendered possible by the co-operation of a number of assistants, of whom Mrs. M. Aylwin Cotton, Miss Leslie McNair Scott, Miss Veronica Seton-Williams, Miss Rachel Clay, Mr. Huntly S. Gordon, F.S.A., and Mr. Bernard Sturdy, together with the foreman, Mr. William Wedlake, must be specially mentioned.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS, 1934-5

1. *Neolithic*

Beneath the original western rampart of the castle (site A, 1934) were found a flat-bottomed ditch and three cooking-pits containing pottery and implements of the Neolithic 'A' culture. Two similar ditches (pl. XL, *a*), parallel to each other and, in one case, with a typical 'causeway' or interruption, together with two further cooking-pits, have now been found beneath the eastern entrance (site F, 1935). It may be inferred, therefore, that the eastern knoll, beneath the earliest Maiden Castle, was the site of a characteristic Neolithic village of Windmill-Hill type, surrounded along the main contour by at least two of the distinctive ditch-systems familiar on sites of this kind (first plan, fig. 1). The associated culture—marked by round-bottomed bowls, often with a slightly rolled rim, but rarely carinated and never decorated—may be ascribed to the Neolithic 'A1' culture of Mr. Stuart Piggott's classification,¹ and, in particular, to the early south-western branch of that culture, represented notably at Hembury Fort in Devon. The flint industry includes axes and adzes, both polished and chipped, numerous circular and hollow scrapers, bevelled flakes, finely-worked leaf-shaped and concave-sided arrow-heads, and occasional derivative *petit tranchets* of Dr. Grahame Clark's types G and I,² together with two ground axes of ultrabasic rock from Cornwall,³ which emphasize the south-western connexion.

Before the Early Iron Age, these ditches and pits had been completely filled and were sealed by a thick turf-line, at the base of which two sherds of Beaker pottery were found, suggesting that the filling had already occurred by the early part of the second millennium B.C. These two minute sherds are the only relics ascribable to the Bronze Age, and it is now safe to infer

¹ *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii (1931), 70 ff.

² *Arch. Journ.* xci (1934), 32 ff.

³ Kindly identified by Dr. James Phenister of the Geological Survey.

MAIDEN CASTLE, DORSET. THE FOUR MAIN PHASES (EXCLUDING ROMAN)

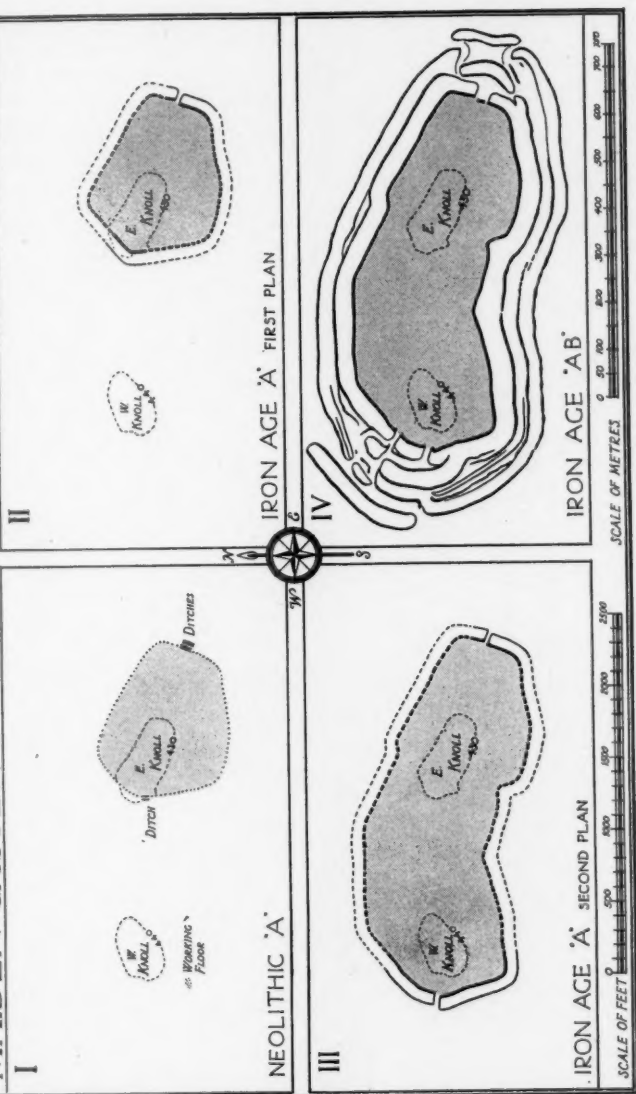


Fig. 1

that, save for burial and doubtless grazing and traffic, the downland was here abandoned for some fifteen centuries after the close of the Neolithic period. The dryness of the sub-boreal climate of the second and early first millennia B.C. is now recognized as the probable causative factor.

2. *Early Iron Age*

In classifying the Early Iron Age cultures of Maiden Castle, it was suggested last year that Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes's standard classification¹ of the British Early Iron Age cultures into A, B, and C should be modified and amplified in respect of the Wessex area. The term Wessex is here used as a convenient equivalent of what might more scientifically be termed the 'haematite province' of Early Iron Age Britain—i.e. the region in which, during the last six centuries B.C. and even later, a red burnished surface is sometimes given to pottery by the use of an oxide of iron, probably haematite.² Thus modified, and equipped with conventional dates, the classification is briefly as follows:

Early Iron Age A 1, c. 600–400 B.C., a culture derived immediately from north-eastern France and the adjacent regions and representing a provincial Hallstatt 'complex'. Characteristic forms: high-shouldered urns of *situla* type, often decorated with finger-tip or finger-nail impression round the shoulder; bowls of red-coated or haematite ware decorated at first with rills and later with cordons.

Early Iron Age A 2, c. 400–100 B.C.,³ a devolved and degraded A 1 culture in which the *situla* urns have lost both the sharpness of their outline and their finger-decoration (fig. 2, nos. 1–3); whilst the rilled

¹ *Antiquity*, v (1931), 64.

² There is some uncertainty both as to the technique and as to the source of the material used in this red-coated ware, and the practice may not indeed have been uniform. It is certain, however, that the distribution of the ware is cultural and not geological. I am indebted to Mr. Kenneth Oakley, F.G.S., for examining this problem and for a report which will be published on another occasion.

³ With fuller knowledge of the Wessex material, I have moved the terminal date on from the '200 B.C. or a little later' suggested last year. Incidentally, an Iron Age B migration to Britain about 100 B.C. would find a ready historical explanation in the disturbed condition of Gaul at that time. The Cimbric invasions were then in full swing, and in the year 103, if Mommsen's amendment of Livy, *Epitome* lxvii (in *Veliocassis* for *bellicosis*), be accepted, the Cimbri and Teutones were actually ravaging Normandy. The concentration of an almost unmodified Iron Age B culture in a region by nature so unattractive to normal prehistoric settlement as the marshy Somerset plain suggests in itself a sudden arrival under duress. On the other hand, the association of the main arrival of Iron Age B with the Cimbric disturbances would not of course rule out the possibility of other and earlier extensions of the same or an allied culture into the Cornish peninsula from Brittany and the Atlantic littoral.

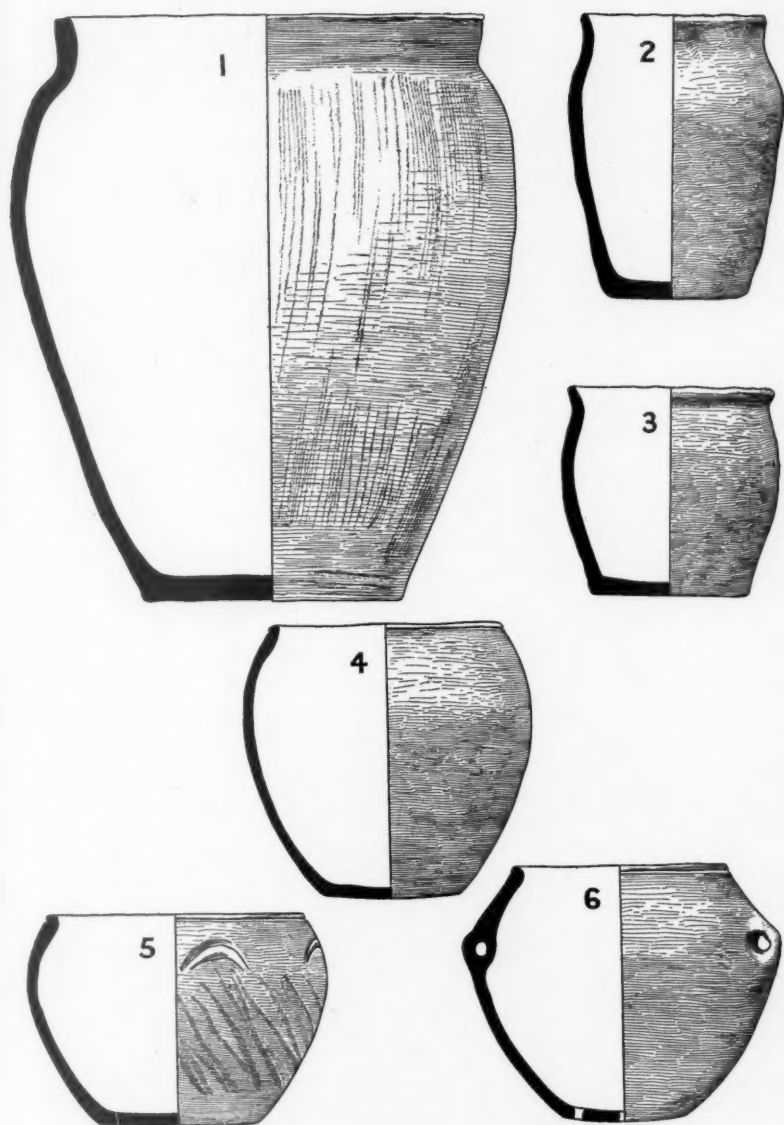


FIG. 2. Pottery: types representing Early Iron Age A2 (nos. 1-3) and Early Iron Age B (nos. 4-6) ($\frac{1}{2}$)

and cordoned haematite bowls have now completely vanished although the haematite (or equivalent) technique is retained for coarser types.

Early Iron Age B and AB, first century B.C. In this phase the A 2 culture survives with gradually diminishing strength and is increasingly supplemented and modified by the Early Iron Age B culture which now arrived from the south-west and found its fullest expression in the marsh-villages (Glastonbury, Meare) of the Somerset plain. Only the cruder and more easily adapted elements of this new culture obtained a foothold amongst the essentially inartistic craftsmen of the Wessex hill-forts; but two of its forms—the bead-rim and the countersunk handle (fig. 2, nos. 4–6)—became increasingly popular in the hill-forts and were reproduced freely by the hill-fort potters, sometimes with the haematite-coating of the established tradition.

Early Iron Age C and BC. In the first half and more particularly in the second quarter of the first century A.D., Belgic influence reached the Wessex hill-forts, supplementing the ceramic of the B or AB culture by the pedestal and other imported forms, and by the introduction of the potter's wheel.

On this general basis it may now be affirmed that Maiden Castle in its earliest form (second plan, fig. 1) was not constructed until the A 2 cultural period. It may, at the same time, be observed that this culture is sufficiently abundant on the site, and is associated with a sufficiently extensive structural sequence, to suggest an early date within its period for the foundation of the city. The foundation of the small Maiden Castle on the eastern knoll with a single bank and ditch and a single entrance on its eastern side, flanked by timber palisades, may thus be ascribed approximately to the fourth century B.C.

One of the less expected results of the excavations in 1935 (sites D and E) was the discovery of a small rampart, originally $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, later extended to 11 ft., beneath the present main rampart of the western extension of the original enclosure (pl. xxxix). This early rampart belongs, like that of the eastern nucleus, to the A 2 culture; and its discovery incidentally explains the comparatively small dimensions of the innermost ditch in and about the great western entrance. These lengths of ditch, like the buried rampart, are the remains of an early extension of Maiden Castle, still within the limits of the A 2 period and ascribable approximately to the third or second centuries B.C. (third plan, fig. 1). An examination of the plan of the present western entrance indicates that the southern of the two existing gateways formed the original gate of this extension.

Although Maiden Castle had thus grown to its full internal capacity during the régime of the Early Iron Age A culture, it was not until the first impact of the B culture, at a date probably

not far removed from 100 B.C., that the structural revolution occurred which produced the complex defences visible to-day. A new rampart, associated with the first elements of the B culture, now completely enveloped the older work; and, with its elaborate structural walls of chalk and limestone, differed as markedly from its predecessor in structural tradition as in size. The use of an exposed revetment of chalk-blocks—which rapidly disintegrate on exposure to the weather—behind the crest of the new rampart indicates inexperience of local material on the part of new-comers accustomed to masonry construction. The speedy replacement of the chalk revetment by one of limestone, brought from a distance of upwards of two miles by these determined masons, is obviously and vividly the first-fruit of local experience.

It may be observed that the masonry traditions thus introduced into Maiden Castle confirm and amplify the south-westerly origins of the new 'B' culture associated with them. On the other hand, the revolutionary character of the *structural* innovations stands in marked contrast to the partial and hesitant character of the *cultural* innovation. The implication seems to be that Maiden Castle passed suddenly at this time into the control of a relatively small group of western invaders, vigorous and soldierly in character, but with a comparatively limited following. Under this new régime the bulk of the population of Maiden Castle—and particularly of the industrial, i.e. female, population—may be supposed to have survived and thus maintained a considerable continuity in the craftsmanship of the site. Why the nameless *tyrannus* who led these invaders found it necessary to devise the extravagant fortifications which now represent him is less easy to say: perhaps they may best be regarded as the gesture—theatrical to the point of megalomania—of a conqueror determined to assert himself unequivocally and overwhelmingly in his newly conquered kingdom.

At the eastern entrance, this phase of reorganization, enlargement, and masonry-construction is represented by the supersession of the old single gateway with flanking palisades by the present great double gateway with limestone walls and elaborate outworks.

When Belgic influence (Early Iron Age C) reached the site in the first half of the first century A.D., the old masonry tradition seems to have been forgotten. The limestone revetment of the rampart had fallen into decay; and when, at or shortly before the time of the Roman conquest, it became necessary to refurbish the defences, the decaying masonry was covered with

a new jacket of earth and a massive timber palisade was placed upon the inner crest of the rampart. At the same time, the eastern entrance was reconditioned by the insertion of three successive layers of well-laid road-metal into the rough hollow-way to which traffic and weathering had reduced the roadway at the gate. These successive layers of road-metalling are all associated with coins of late pre-Roman type unlikely to be earlier than the second quarter of the century (pl. XLVI, A).

Thereafter the hill-fort was deserted, and a thick layer of soil accumulated in the eastern entrance. The population had doubtless been removed or attracted to the new Roman town of *Durno-varia*, two miles away, upon the site of Dorchester.

3. *Roman*

But the end of Maiden Castle was not yet. In last year's interim report some account was given of a Romano-British temple built during the last two or three decades of the fourth century A.D. within the eastern part of the castle. In 1935 the excavation of the eastern entrance revealed remains of a Roman road and gateway built within the prehistoric opening; and associated coins indicated a late Roman date for this work also. It is to be inferred that here, as at Lydney in Gloucestershire, a part of the prehistoric earthwork was used in the last days of Roman Britain for the precinct of some Romano-British deity, and that a formal entrance was built to control admission to it. Discussion of the interesting historical problems raised by this maintained or resurgent paganism in a pre-Roman environment at the end of the Roman period must be reserved for the full report.

A brief account may now be given of the sites excavated in 1935.

SITES EXCAVATED IN 1935

Site E

This site was that of a section (pl. xxxix), 12 ft. wide, cut through the innermost rampart and ditch where the former reaches its maximum height, south of the west entrance. The section showed six phases of rampart construction and, beneath the original turf-line, a Neolithic working-floor. The floor produced a large number of flint-flakes, mostly primary, but thirty showing secondary edge-trimming as knives or scrapers. No structural remains of the Neolithic period were found here.

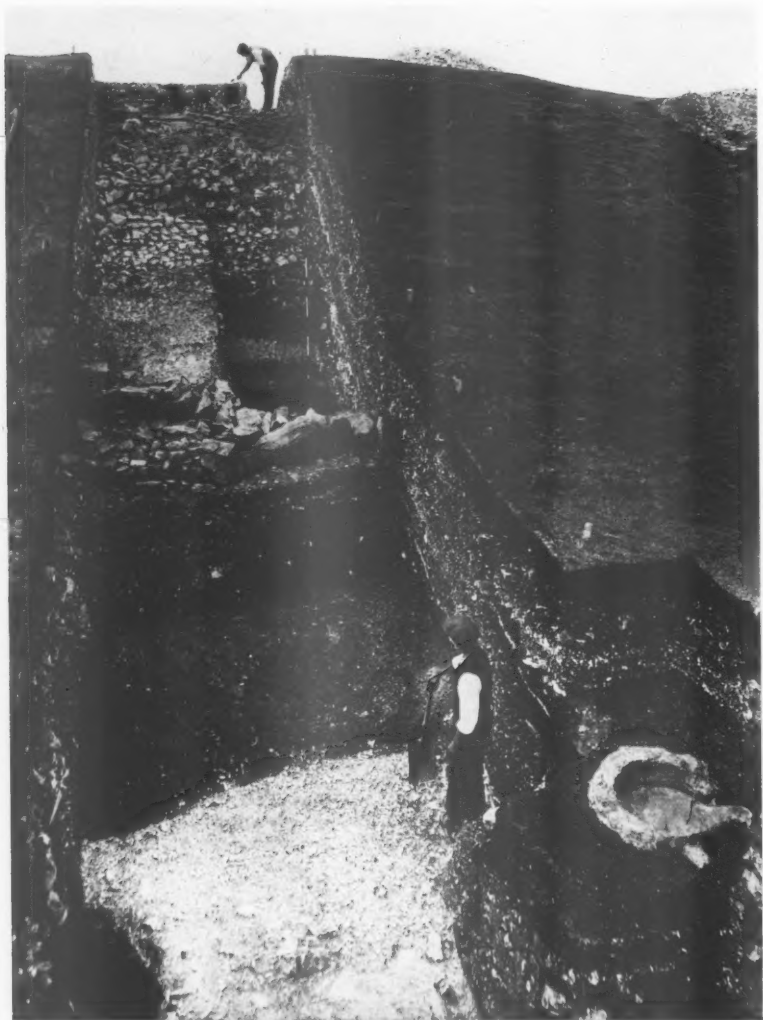
Of the six successive Early Iron Age ramparts, the first three, ranging from $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 11 ft. in height, may be grouped



A. Site F: outer Neolithic ditch under the northern gateway of the eastern entrance. Behind the top of the pole, the filling of the ditch carries the Early Iron Age road and limestone kerb



B. Site E: cutting through innermost western rampart, from the north-west



Site E: cutting through innermost western rampart, from the east. The upper man points to a post-socket of rampart 6 and stands on the limestone parapet of rampart 5. The lower man stands in the quarry of rampart 4, and behind him, at a higher level, is the base of an oven

together in contradistinction to the last three, which greatly exceeded them in size and structural elaboration. With regard to ramparts 1-3, the following points may be noted. First, the earliest rampart was built behind a curb of piled turf, the survival of which incidentally indicates that the base of this and the succeeding ramparts is still substantially intact. Secondly, no structural timbering was found in connexion with ramparts 1-3, save that a single post-hole on the back of rampart 2 may be the relic of a light timber-fence; if so, the main timbers were upwards of 8 ft. apart, were embedded to a depth of only 2 ft. in the surface of the rampart, and, since the solitary post-hole was sealed by the turf covering rampart 2, were removed during the lifetime of the rampart. Thirdly, although ramparts 1 and 2 were both covered by well-marked turf-lines, rampart 3 lacked this covering and cannot have been built long before the addition of rampart 4. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that the addition forming rampart 3 was a defensive measure undertaken when the new-comers who afterwards built rampart 4 were already in the offing.

Rampart 4 rose to a height of upwards of $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and consisted mainly of chalk derived from an equivalent enlargement of the fosse. On the inner slope, this material was revetted stage by stage by means of a triple walling of carefully built chalk-blocks roughly laced, in the case of the innermost or main wall, by slabs of limestone (pl. xli). The middle wall was further supported by a line of 5-ft. posts; and all three revetments were reinforced and covered, stage by stage as they rose, by clay and chalk quarried from the interior of the camp immediately behind the rampart. The quarry reached a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and was about 70 ft. broad.

This quarried material formed the inner slope of the rampart, completely covering two of the revetments. The third and innermost rose clear to a height of 6 ft. or more, forming an exposed facing on the inner side of the crest. It has been observed in the preliminary remarks above that this device, whilst clearly that of builders accustomed to masonry construction, was equally clearly the work of men unaccustomed to chalk; for a short exposure of chalk-blocks to heavy rain or frost leads to their rapid disintegration. This result in fact ensued, with the consequence that the exposed facing was rebuilt in limestone, the tumbled remnants of the original chalk-facing being covered by a further jacket of chalk and clay. The new covering was prevented, by a curb of massive limestone-blocks at the foot of the slope, from slipping down on

to the huts which had already begun to spring up within the quarry.

The limestone thus used in considerable quantities in the construction of the closely related ramparts 4 and 5 was derived from outcrops upwards of 2 miles to the south of Maiden Castle; and the laborious and costly work of quarrying and transporting this 'foreign' material is a clear indication that its users had learned their craft in a stone-bearing region.

Subsequently an occasion arose for the renovation of the defences at a time when this stone-using tradition had apparently been forgotten. A further covering of earth and chalk (rampart 6) to a depth of 2 ft. was thrown upon the back of the rampart, covering the remains of the now dilapidated limestone revetment; and this was replaced by a massive and close-set timber-palisade, driven to a depth of 5 ft. into the inner crest.¹

The main points in the chronology of this sequence are clearly indicated. Ramparts 1 to 3 indeed contained no pottery but are all subsequent structurally to the original 'A2' rampart of the eastern nucleus of Maiden Castle. Rampart 4 contained sherds of 70-80 pots exclusively of A2 type, indicating that this culture only was represented on the site at the time of construction. The pottery immediately overlying rampart 4 and incorporated in the closely contemporary rampart 5 comprised sherds of about 75 pots, mostly of A2 type but including some half a dozen showing influence of the B culture. In particular, a bead-rim sherd of B type (although carried out in the haematite technique of the A culture) actually lay upon the surface of rampart 4 and, by virtue of its importance as stratigraphically the earliest sherd of B type upon the site, is marked with a × on the section, pl. xxxix.

It is clear, then, that the drastic reconstruction of 'foreign' type represented by ramparts 4 and 5 occurred at the moment

¹ It is worthy of note that neither the ultimate palisade nor the preceding exposed revetments of chalk and limestone can be said to have formed a *parapet* in the normal sense of the term. The exposed chalk-wall facing of rampart 4 must have risen to a continuous height of at least 6 ft., and the deep-set timbering of the palisade of rampart 6 must have projected to a somewhat similar height. Moreover, the palisade lined the *inner* crest of the bank and was therefore *fronted*, not backed, by the platform on the summit. It is thus clear that both revetment and palisade must equally have been unfitted as cover for defenders in action on the rampart, and can only have been devised to prevent the easy egress of livestock within the camp, or possibly (as Mr. A. W. Clapham suggests to me) as an additional wind-break on this stormy site. An instructive analogy is provided by the embanked town of Wal-Wal in Abyssinia, where the palisade is similarly on the *inner* side of the bank (see *Antiquity*, ix, 1935, 481).

EXCAVATION OF MAIDEN CASTLE, DORSET 275

of the first impact of the Iron Age B culture. It may here be observed that this evidence was amply confirmed by the pottery derived from a second section cut some 50 yards away into the southern rampart.

It may be added that the use of 'hidden' as well as of external revetments in rampart construction is familiar in hill-forts of Hallstatt and later periods in southern Germany and the Midi,¹ and is notably represented in this country at Worlebury in Somerset. The only close parallel, however, to the variant used in the Maiden Castle rampart was discovered during the same summer (1935) by Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams in his excavation of Sudbrook Camp on the coast of Monmouthshire.²

Rampart 6 equated with a late occupation-layer showing Belgic influence and dating probably from the second quarter of the first century A.D. This evidence was confirmed on two other sites (D and F).

The evidence of the ditch-filling was consistent with that from the ramparts. The ditch as it exists is proportionate in size to any of the ramparts 4-6; but the complete absence of any hint of recutting justifies its attribution to rampart 4, particularly since the lower layers of silting had already accumulated before the deposition of a layer of limestones which are best explained as derived from the limestone revetment of rampart 5. The early silting contained sherds of bead-rim or B pottery.

SITE F

The site is that of the more northerly gateway of the double east entrance. This entrance (pl. XLII), although sufficiently complex, is of less extent than the western, and more easily incorporated therefore in a limited programme of work. Moreover, from its position it must in a simplified form have served Maiden Castle from the earliest Iron Age phase, when the castle occupied only the eastern knoll.

Something of the structural development and the archaeological possibilities of the entrance was deducible from the plan before excavation. Thus :

(a) It now possesses two openings or gateways, a feature rare or even unique in the most evolved phase of camp-construction and entirely improbable in the early period to which the original Maiden

¹ See J. Déchelette, *Manuel d'archéologie*, ii, pt. 1, p. 125, and pt. 2, p. 703; A. Götze in *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1900, p. 416; M. J. de Saint-Venant, in *Congrès international d'anthropologie et d'archéologie préhistoriques*, Paris, 1900, p. 428; and G. Bersu in *Fundberichte aus Schwaben*, neue Folge, i (1922), 46.

² *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.* 1935, p. 146.

Castle belongs. Therefore one of the two gateways may be regarded as a secondary cutting; and, since the line of the main rampart changes direction at the northern opening but not at the southern, the former was clearly the site of the original gate.

(b) All the outer works of the entrance are centralized, not upon the original (northern) gateway, but upon *both* gateways equally, i.e. they are not earlier than, and are presumably contemporary with, the cutting of the southern opening. But the outer works of the entrance are part and parcel of all the outer defences of Maiden Castle. Therefore, these too are not earlier than, and are presumably contemporary with, the cutting of the southern opening.

Thus it was expected that excavation would reveal a buried ditch beneath the causeway of the southern or secondary gateway, terminating against the original causeway in front of the northern gate. This in fact proved to be the case, and the end of the buried ditch with a section across its filling are here illustrated (pls. XLIV and XLV).

Within the northern gate a maze of structures, representing intermittent usage during some eight centuries, was brought to light. The sequence of these structures was obscured by the intensive destruction of the surface of the chalk-rock to a depth of some 3 ft. within the entrance by the combined agencies of traffic and weather. Nevertheless sufficient evidence had survived to enable the sequence to be determined with certainty. The earliest gateway (fig. 3) was lined with timber palisades, the actual gate being swung from the southern side as is indicated by the constant renewal of the gate-post at this point. The narrow passage immediately within the gate itself was apparently widened slightly during the same general phase, doubtless owing to the wearing away of the chalk-rock from the base of the original posts. On the northern side (the southern side has not yet been adequately examined) the rampart of this period was reinforced both internally and externally by timbering which approached, and was doubtless linked with, the gate-structure. There is no indication that this gateway was ever equipped with guard-rooms, but a symmetrical arrangement of contemporary pits at its inner end suggests that these may have formed a part of the scheme. Other pits crowded closely upon the flank of the gate, but were disused and filled prior to the next phase.

The second phase of the gateway (fig. 4) was that of the drastic reconstruction represented by ramparts 4 and 5 on site E and by the first arrival of elements of the Early Iron Age B culture. The end of the ditch on the southern side of the causeway was

EXCAVATION OF MAIDEN CASTLE, DORSET 277

now filled in to carry the second (southern) gateway. The ditch on the northern side of the causeway was enlarged, the post-holes of phase 1 being almost (but not quite) obliterated

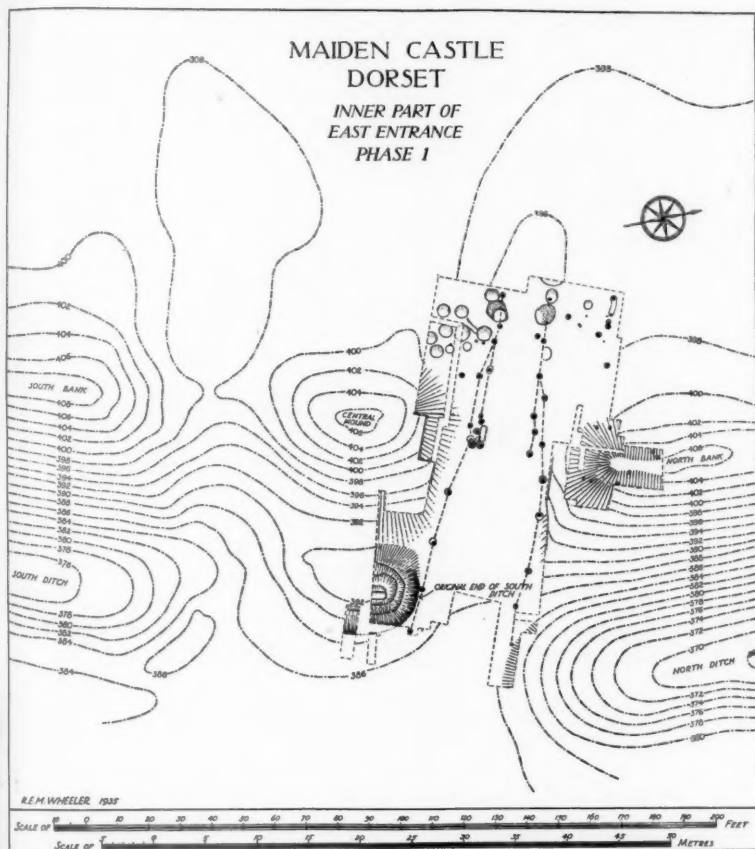


FIG. 3. The earliest Iron Age phase (A2) of the eastern entrance, showing lateral palisading and original end of south ditch

here in the process; the palisades lining the passage were superseded by massive walls of limestone which served as revetments to the abutting rampart-ends and extended inwards from them, at any rate on the northern side,¹ as a thick dry-built

¹ On the southern side, within the entrance, a heap of disarranged limestone-blocks doubtless represented an equivalent feature here.

wall with a basal width of 15 ft. The northern face of this flanking wall equated with the penultimate rampart—i.e. the equivalent of ramparts 4-5 on site E. The timbering of the

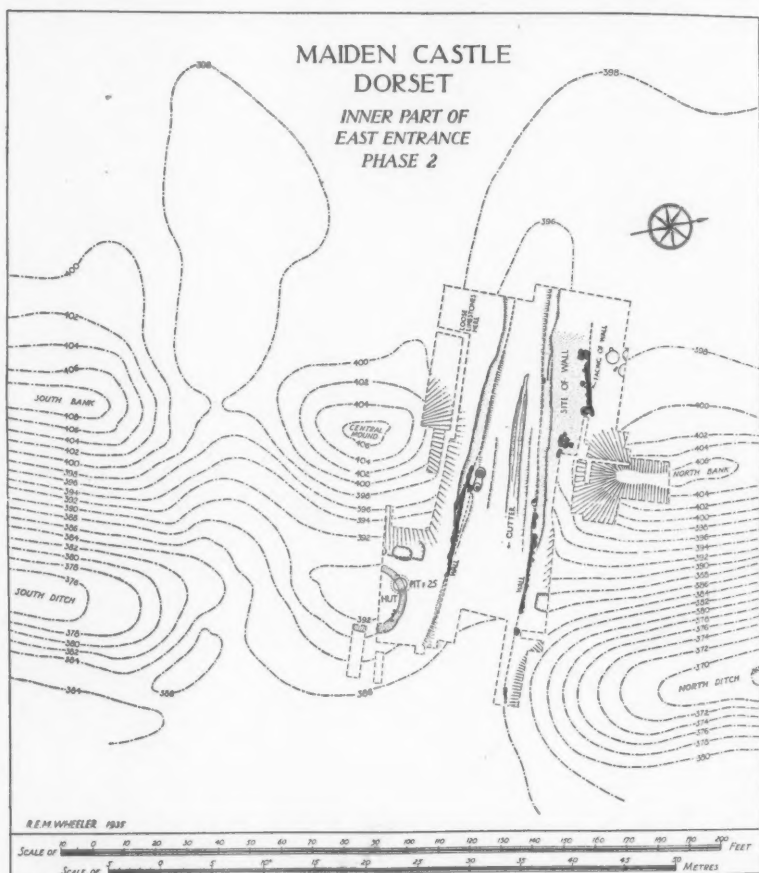


FIG. 4. The later Iron Age phases (B and C) of the eastern entrance, showing lateral walling and part of hut over filled-up end of south ditch

gate itself now consisted merely of a single post on the northern side and a double post on the southern.

During the lifetime of the stone-lined gateway of phase 2, the attrition of the unmetalled chalk-surface of the roadway proceeded until the bases of the flanking walls stood above it on small jagged cliffs of chalk. The increasing ruggedness of

EXCAVATION OF MAIDEN CASTLE, DORSET 279

the surface can scarcely have been helped by a roughly cut
gully to facilitate drainage. When therefore the defences of
Maiden Castle were refurbished for the last time, in the first

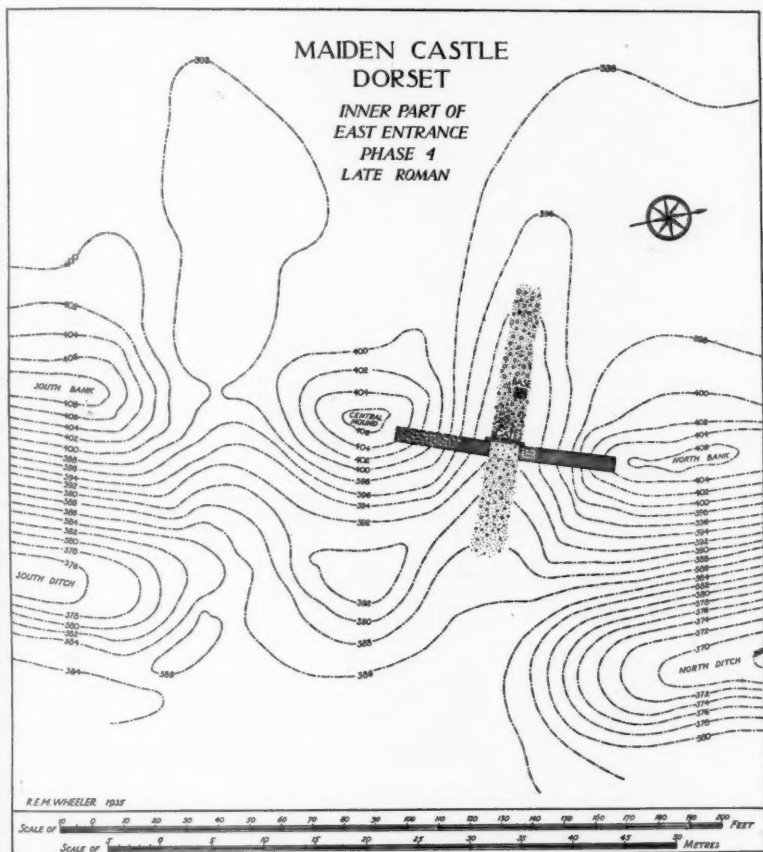


FIG. 5. The eastern entrance in the fourth century A.D., showing screen-wall, pivot-stones, and base in the northern opening

century A.D., the floor of the passage-way was levelled with
a layer of rammed gravel closely succeeded by two further layers
of the same material (all grouped as third phase). Beneath the
lowest layer of metalling, between the second and third layers and
on the surface of the third layer, were British coins of devolved
south-western types, two of silver and one of tin (pl. XLVI, A),

showing that the whole of the road-metalling belongs to the Belgic period, here approximately the second quarter of the first century A.D. It may be recalled that the road-metalling identified on Site B in 1934 was likewise of the Belgic period,¹ which seems thus to have been that of the first introduction of road-metalling to the castle.

On the final Belgic road-surface was found a layer of humus about a foot in depth. This had accumulated during a period of disuse, doubtless after the population of Maiden Castle had migrated to the new Roman town on the site of Dorchester, two miles away. It was succeeded by a new well-made road-surface of pounded chalk, pebble, and brick, incorporating a coin of Constantine I and bearing two worn late Roman coins, one probably of Constans. On the surface lay also a number of horse-shoes and, at one point, wheel-ruts indicated its usage by vehicles with a gauge of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The road was barred by a double gate, 10 ft. wide in all, set within a screen-wall which now spanned the prehistoric opening (fig. 5). The southern pivot-stone of the gate remained *in situ*. It would appear that the actual gates were normally kept closed, since the road-surface immediately adjoining them on the eastern or lower side was well preserved, whereas on the western or upper side, where closed gates would tend to pond back the rain-water, the road had sunk and had been roughly patched. The two contrasting surfaces were demarcated along a straight line between the pivot-stones.

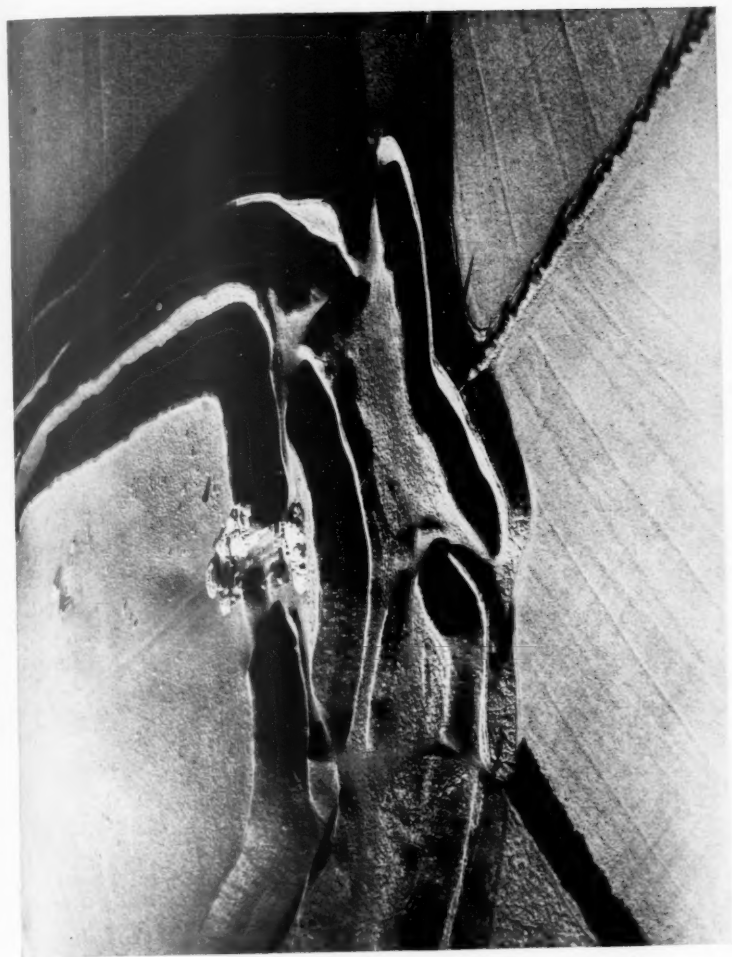
Within the gate and at a distance of 15 ft. from it in the more northerly part of the road was a contemporary oblong foundation, 4 ft. by 3 ft., the purpose of which is conjectural.

Both the character of the masonry of this gateway and the related fourth-century coins justify the association of the structure with the late fourth-century temple discovered 200 yds. away within the camp in 1934; and it is reasonable to infer that the gate was built as a formal entry into the temple-precinct. The analogy of Lydney in Gloucestershire is exact.

SITE D

This site, in the relatively sheltered south-western corner of the castle, was chosen partly because of its remoteness from the earlier camp on the eastern knoll and partly because of its proximity to the rampart-section on site E. It included, indeed, a second test-section through the inner half of the main rampart

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xv (1935), 269.



The eastern entrance (Site F) during excavation
(*Air-Photograph by Major G. W. G. Allen*)



Site F : northern gateway of eastern entrance, from the east (exterior). The man stands on the site of the actual gate, and to the left of him is the abutment of the Roman screen-wall. To the left of the photograph, marked X, is a section across the filling of the original ditch (compare pl. XLV)



Site F: eastern entrance. Section across filling of end of original ditch (marked X on pl. XLIV). 1, turf-line over natural silting; 2, artificial filling inserted in the second phase of the entrance; 3, hut-floors of Iron Age B and C over filling; 4, superimposed dump of Roman period; 5, post-hole of the first phase of the entrance; 6, edge of metalling of the third phase of the entrance



A. British coins of 'south-western' type, from the road-metal of the eastern entrance, third phase. 1 (silver), under lowest metalling; 2 (silver), between second and lowest metalling; 3 (tin) on uppermost metalling ($\frac{1}{2}$)



B. Site D: pits D1 (left) and D8-11

in order to check the evidence of site E and to relate the various rampart constructions stratigraphically with the occupation of the adjoining area. Upwards of 400 sq. yds. were explored at this point (pls. XLVI, B, and XLVII).

The section through the inner half of the rampart produced a sequence similar to that already described on site E. The rampart was lower here than at E, doubtless because the hill-side falls away more sharply on this side. Furthermore, its construction was more slovenly and the retaining walls of rampart 4 had in part collapsed before the completion of the work.

For the construction of rampart 4, the clay, which lies in pockets on the chalk hereabouts, had been quarried for a distance of 70 ft. into the interior of the camp. As on site E, this quarry was immediately used for huts and hearths and was gradually filled with occupation-material, all of which was, of course, subsequent to the construction of rampart 4. The earlier pottery in the quarry was predominantly of Iron Age A 2, but from the outset included occasional Iron Age B types. These gradually increased in number and developed in form until finally, at a height of 6 ft. above the floor of the quarry, Belgic influence (first century A.D.) marked the final phase of occupation. Between the extreme layers, some ten successive strata illustrated the whole range of the Iron Age AB and B cultures of Maiden Castle.

Beyond, and even in the quarry, were dug the pits—twenty-five in all—characteristic of Maiden Castle and other sites of its age. They reached a maximum depth of $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the surface of the solid chalk, and many of them were cut partially into the filling of their predecessors on the site (pl. XLVI, B). In a few cases pits were actually cut into pockets of clay which, by its instability and unsuitableness for the purpose, emphasizes the crowded condition of the site. Between the pits, and to some extent interrupted by them, were the post-holes of surface-huts in which some of the pits were included. Of the twenty-five pits, four contained exclusively A 2 material, whilst the remainder illustrated various phases of AB or B. As on other sites on Maiden Castle, the pits were disused and filled up before Belgic influence reached the site.

It may be added that seven of the pits had large primary hearths and were presumably used from the outset mainly for cooking. Eleven pits had no primary hearths and must therefore have been cut for storage or habitation, although in some cases subsequent floors included more or less extensive hearths.

Of the huts of which complete or fairly complete plans were

MAIDEN CASTLE DORSET SITE D HUT DB 2

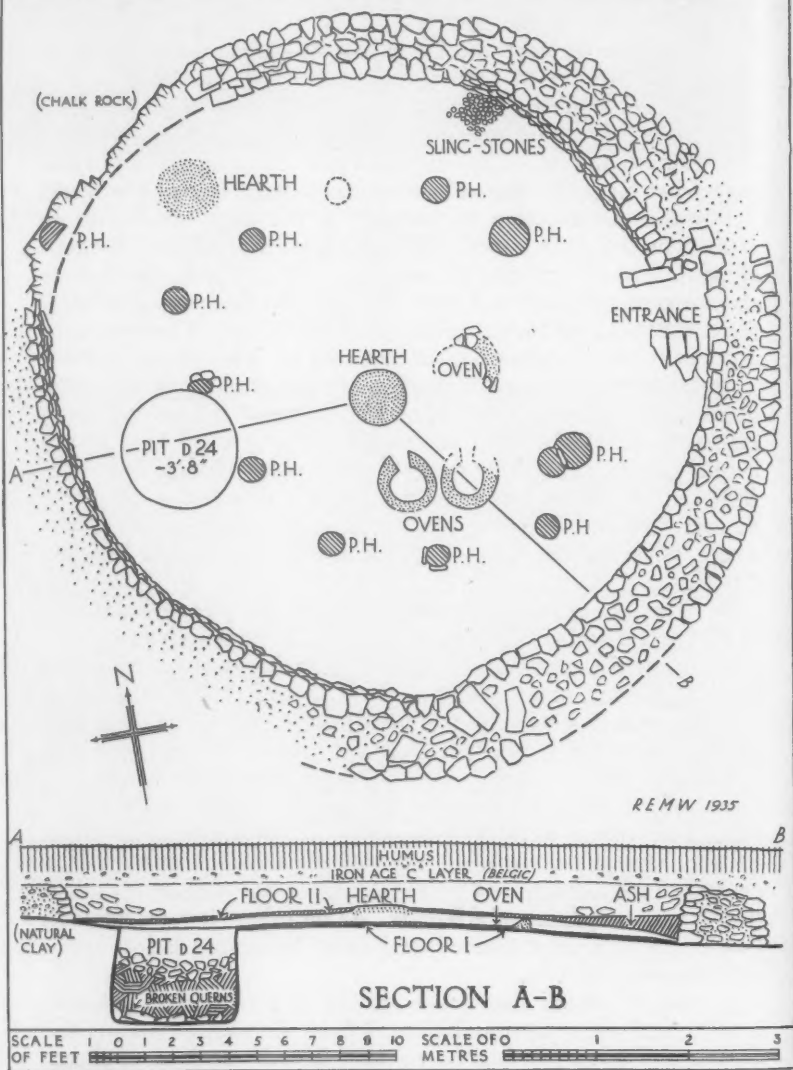


FIG. 6

recoverable, one (hut DM in the northern part of the site), of oval shape with partitions, was of early though uncertain date; the post-holes occurred only just below the humus but had been reduced to mere cup-shaped depressions through the extensive attrition of the chalk-rock. Hut DA, circular on plan with a diameter of 20 ft., was marked by a chalk-rubble floor with peripheral and central posts, and was bracketed by pottery ascribable to the latter half of the first century B.C.

The most elaborate hut, however, was DB 2 (fig. 6). This had a diameter of 22 ft.; its outer wall was of carefully built chalk-blocks and had an average width of 3 ft., with a maximum surviving height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The roof had been further supported by an inner ring of stout posts with exceptionally massive posts (in one case doubled) at the entrance. On the floor were remains of three circular ovens associated with much wood-ash but with no indication as to their precise use. Subsequently a pit (D 24) was cut into the floor and was filled with debris, including a broken beehive-quern; and this pit, together with the post-holes, was in turn covered with a secondary flooring bearing a circular central hearth. This hut may also be ascribed to the second half of the first century B.C. Its site was eventually occupied by a circular or polygonal hut represented by stone-lined post-holes and an occupation-layer containing Late Iron Age B and Belgic pottery of the first half of the first century A.D.

The ovens referred to in connexion with hut DB2 are of the familiar circular or omega-shaped Iron Age type with clay walls originally carried up to a dome. An oven found on site E in a fairly complete state of preservation (pl. iv) had a limestone floor at its base; another, on site D, had had a median floor wholly or partially also of limestone.

The excavation of Maiden Castle will be resumed and, it is hoped, brought to a provisional conclusion in August and September 1936. The Excavation Committee, whose chairman is Sir Charles Peers, is faced with a heavy season's work, and appeals urgently for contributions whether large or small. The main points to be explored are, first, the junction between the earliest Maiden Castle and its western extension; and, secondly, the large remaining portion of the eastern gateway. Contributions will be welcomed by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A., hon. treasurer of the Maiden Castle Excavation Fund, the County Museum, Dorchester, Dorset.

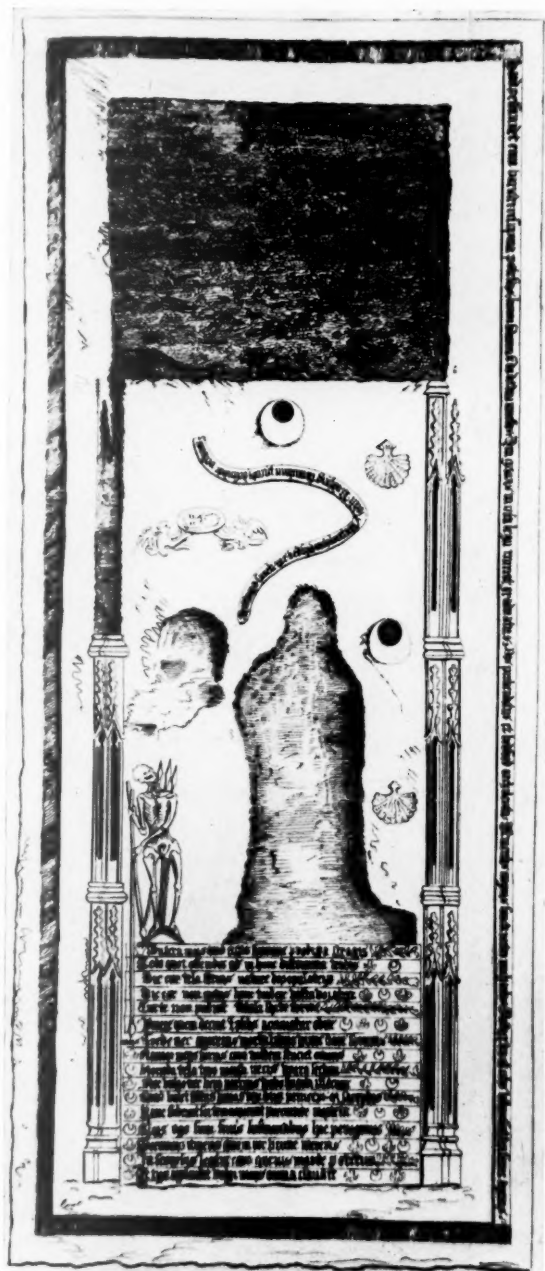
A Brass once in Biggleswade Church

By RALPH GRIFFIN, F.S.A.

THE fine large church of St. Andrew, Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, is described in the *V.C.H.* of that county (i, 213). In the course of last century it suffered a devastating restoration, one of the results of which was the almost total destruction of an interesting monumental brass which was lying in a large Purbeck slab in the midst of the chancel, being the memorial of a distinguished cleric who had the prebend of Biggleswade in Lincoln Cathedral. This brass had attracted the attention of Gough, who devotes a page of his second volume to illustrating it. This page is reproduced without its margin in pl. XLVIII. The margin only shows the reference at top to pl. CII, and to the page 273 of the volume, and below notes that the drawing was done by Schnebbelie and the engraving by Longmate. The slab as shown is very large, being $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Haines in part ii of his *Manual* (1861) describes the brass, stating that though the effigy and canopy with SS. John Baptist, Anna, Elizabeth, and Mary of Egypt were lost, yet figures of death, angels, etc., inscription in sixteen Latin verses and mutilated marginal inscription in ten Latin verses remained, and that the slab had been powdered with crescents and escallops, all lost but two. Sir A. W. Franks, in *Proceedings*, vi, 311, notes that the effigy was kneeling.

Such was the situation before the restoration. The situation now is shown by pl. XLIX, which gives a representation of the brass fragments on the north wall of the chancel. The Rev. H. Addington, a well-known authority on monumental brasses, in a paper about those in Bedfordshire (*Arch. Journal*, xl, 307), says: 'The design at Biggleswade is highly curious. It has been disturbed in old times and again some twenty years ago at the restoration of the church (which too often, and in this particular case truly, means mutilation) was literally torn in pieces. The fragments of this brass at the restoration of the church were removed from its original slab and jumbled and compressed into a small compass and stuck up against the chancel wall above the vestry door. It is difficult to arrive at a reason for such wanton destruction as comparatively few would ever divine the original arrangement and so all interest is lost.'

In an endeavour to recover the original arrangement the Society has one great asset, for it has in its collections a rubbing



Brass of John Rudyng, 1481, Biggleswade
 From Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii, 273, pl. cii



Present state of the brass of John Rudyng, 1481, Biggleswade

A BRASS ONCE IN BIGGLESWADE CHURCH 285

of the brass before the 'restoration', showing that it was then almost exactly as Gough represents it. The 'restoration' caused the loss of various pieces, and pl. XLIX shows all that now remains; there is no effigy of death and no angels with St. John Baptist's head in a charger; moreover, half the schedule and portions of the side shafts of the canopy are no longer there. The two escallops had disappeared before the Society's rubbing was made.

Of these losses perhaps the most serious, as being the most unusual, is the representation of St. John Baptist's head in a



FIG. 1. St. John Baptist's head, Rudyng brass, Biggleswade ($\frac{1}{3}$)

charger shown in pl. XLVIII in the fold of the schedule. No other representation of this subject has been noted in monumental brasses, and it has therefore been specially reproduced.¹ This, which measures 12 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., shows the Baptist's mangled head on the charger, which is held by two demi-angels issuing from clouds and carrying their burden heavenwards (fig. 1).

The marginal inscription as shown in pl. XLVIII has lost all but the north strip, length $122\frac{1}{2}$ in., beginning *Haud* and ending *agnus*. Three lengths of it, each $30\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., only have survived, now placed in the lowest position as in pl. XLIX. A strip beginning *Haud* and ending *sidereum se* is the lowest. The *se* is only the first two letters of the word *sed*, as the restorers have thought that the *d* would look better in the line above. There they have placed the strip beginning *ei* and ending *graduatus*, and in the top line they have *bis* to *sancti* which in the original came next. The new arrangement seems a little inconvenient, and for clearness a copy of the marginal inscription as it remained in Browne Willis's time, found at p. 102 of his *Survey*

¹ Thanks are due to Mr. A. B. Connor for the reproduction. He had to work on a somewhat faint rubbing, but the result is most satisfactory even if in one or two points what was there originally may be somewhat doubtful.

of the Cathedrals of Lincoln, etc. (London, 1730), may be useful. It runs: 'Rudying marmoreus lapis est datus iste Johanni quem trucidis ethereus rex salvet ab ore tyranni Haud pessumdet eum baratri resupina potestas lumen sidereum sed ei det diva majestas Qui gravis in vita legū vir erat graduatus Bis prebendatus et bedford archilevita Et meritis magnus sancti rector michaelis Glowcetir ut celis hillarescat det sacer agnus Hujus basilice sponsus fuerat meritosus talis erat qualem descripsi plus libe- ralem.'

It seems probable from the portion that remains that these lines each ended in a stop which divided them up. These stops can be seen in both plates after *potestas*, *majestas*, *graduatus*, *archilevita*, and *Michaelis*, and it may be assumed that this mode of division obtained throughout the inscription.

The wording of the inscription that is shown in pl. XLVIII below the lost effigy is in sixteen lines, and these sixteen lines will be seen in pl. XLIX, but to add to the elegance of the monument as it now is the restorers have separated what was continuous and have placed the upper twelve lines on one plate, $34\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $18\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the lower four lines on a plate below, $33\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., not quite so wide as the plate above.

Each of the lines forms a rhymed couplet indicated by a full-stop at the division (pl. XLIX). The lines read:

Tu fera mors quid agis humane prodiga stragis
Cedo quot offendis qd in hunc discrimina tendis
Dic cur tela struis nature depopulatrix
Dic cur non metuis hunc trudere vasta voratrix
Cur te non pudit fatali sorte ferire
Vivere quem decuit & plebs lacrimatur obire
Mors Crede nec iniurias mortalibus hunc dare somnis
Namq; meas furias caro tandem senciet omnis
Horrida tela fero morsu necis urgeo seclum
Nec vulgo nec hero parcens traho singula mecum
Quid valet altus honos rex dux princeps q; sacerdos
Hanc subeunt sortem nequeunt precurrere mortem
Mors ego sum finis lustrantibus hic peregrinis
Terminus itineris quem nec pretire mereris
In scriptis legitur caro quevis morte potitur
Et vox applaudit vulgi mors omnia claudit.

Two points may be mentioned about this inscription: (1) the lines are alternately raised letters and incised letters, the first being in raised letters; (2) the word *Mors* projects in front of the beginning of the seventh line, being pointed at by the longer of the two spears the skeleton is holding, to indicate, as

may be supposed, the point of the dialogue where Death takes up the discussion; the edge of the plate projecting below being filled with escallops and crescents alternately in front of the lines. The ends of all the lines are filled with sprays, escallops, and crescents.

It will be observed that even now the lower part of this spear can be seen in front of the upper lines, but the effigy of Death at the top is gone. No doubt this was lost at the 'restoration', but it turned up later at a dealer's in Ramsgate, where it was acquired by a well-known Kentish antiquary, Mr. W. J. Mercer. At his death it passed to his widow, who finding that, the slab being destroyed, it was impossible to restore it to its original place in the church, very nobly presented it to the Society so that it might be preserved safely for all time, and it is now in the Society's collections. This, which Boutell¹ describes as 'the gristly image of the king of terrors', he thought was preparing to strike, but fig. 2, which gives an exact reproduction of the figure as it now exists, does not appear to justify his statement. The figure measures 18½ in. by 5 in.

Above the skeleton in pl. XLVIII will be observed a mark where a patch of the slab has flaked off. This was probably the place where Browne Willis found arms in brass. They were a crescent within a border of five mullets, and there was the archdeacon's motto: 'All may God amende.'² This patch comes



FIG. 2. Figure of Death, Rudyng brass, Biggleswade ($\frac{1}{3}$)

¹ *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, 1847, p. 125.

² In the church of St. Michael, Gloucester, these arms were in glass *gules a*

up to the neck of his kneeling figure, now lost, which was to the north of it.

Above the indent where the effigy is shown in pl. XLVIII appears a schedule from the mouth of the effigy doubling back under the crescent at top, which reads :

*Quatuor O sancti me bedford archilevitam | John Rudyng famulum
precibz defendite vestrum.*

This invocation seems directed to a large rectangular plate, $34\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., which filled the indent shown just below the west side of the marginal inscription. Now Haines describing the brass, as quoted above, suggests that this plate was filled with effigies of the saints he names. His suggestion was, no doubt, derived from some trustworthy source, but up to the present this source has not been traced. All that remains of the schedule now is the second half beginning *John Rudyng* which is now at the top of the inscription flanked by two crescents, one of which pl. XLVIII shows was just above the middle of it, and the other behind the neck of the kneeling figure. This second crescent was in a line with two escallops, one above it and the other below, all just south of the northern side shaft of the canopy. Both these escallops are lost.

As has been noted above, the inscription at foot is arranged in lines of raised and incised letters alternately, a relief and incuse method, to be found also in the fine brass in Cambridgeshire, at Balsham, to Dr. John Blodwell, rector of that parish 1462. There the rector holds a dialogue with his guardian angel.¹ There is a specimen somewhat similar reported by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.,² in a palimpsest brass at Oxford (St. Mary Magdalene), where the beginnings of ten lines of an inscription are seen to be the five upper in raised, the five lower in incised, letters. This example is engraved in the *Journal of the Oxford University Brass Rubbing Society*, i, 179.

It is only necessary now to give such account of John Rudyng the man as can be collected from various printed sources. Browne Willis has a fairly full account of him, s.v. Archdeaconry of Lincoln, *ubi supra*, and makes him—1455–6 Archdeacon of Stow; 1460 Archdeacon of Beds.; 1467 Prebendary of Biggleswade and LL.B. This prebend he vacated in 1468 when he

crescent between six escallops argent, which is the coat of Rudyng recorded in *Beds. Notes and Queries*, i, 62, and in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, i, 65. It seems possible that Browne Willis mistook *escallops* for *mulletts*, an easy thing to do in a MS. trick. Cole (Add. MS. 5841, p. 175) takes that view.

¹ *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, ii, 239.

² *List of Palimpsest Brasses in Great Britain*, London, 1903, p. 147.

became archdeacon of Northants. In 1471 he became archdeacon of Lincoln and prebendary of Sutton-cum-Bucks., *alias* Bucks. Browne Willis also gives the account of his brass cited above and adds that it must have been put down in his lifetime. It clearly speaks of him as archdeacon of Bedford, which he was only till 1468, one year after he became prebend of Biggleswade. As he makes no mention of that church in his will, and directs to be buried elsewhere, it is probable it was a cenotaph.

There is an entry in June 1451 in the *Papal Letters*,¹ x, 552, of a faculty to confer the office of notary public on John Rudyng clerk, diocese of Worcester, not married, and not in Holy Orders.

In the *Patent Rolls of Henry VI*, vi, 162, under date July 18, 1454, is a grant to John Rudyng, bachelor of laws, of the prebend of Ewherst and Holyngton in the free chapel of St. Mary within Hastings Castle void by the resignation of Wm. Witham, doctor of laws.

In the *Papal Letters* (xi, 88) under date 1455-6 is a dispensation to John Rudyng, rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester, in the diocese of Worcester, bachelor of laws, who holds the said church, value not exceeding 20 marks sterling, and a canonry in the chapel royal of St. Mary in the castle of Hastings, and the prebend of Ewhurst and Holington therein, in the diocese of Chichester, value not exceeding 3 marks sterling, to receive and retain for life together with the said church any one, or if he resign that church any two other benefices with cure or otherwise incompatible, or two dignities, etc., provided that they be not two parish churches or their perpetual vicarages, and to resign them simply or for exchange as often as he pleases.

As John Boncure was presented to the canonry of Hastings void by John Rudyng's resignation in 1457 (*Patent Rolls of Henry VI*, vi, 362), it would seem that he then severed connexion with the diocese of Chichester, being fully beneficed in the diocese of Lincoln.

No entry has been found as to his successor at Gloucester, which he held when archdeacon of Bedford in 1468 according to the inscription on the brass.

On 12th Feb. 1475 there is a licence on the Patent Rolls for Thomas Bishop of Lincoln the Chancellor; John Bourgchier, parson of the church of St. Andrew, Bykelyswade, co. Bedford; John Rudyng, clerk, archdeacon of Northampton, to found a fraternity of four guardians within the said church to be called the fraternity of the Holy Trinity. The John Bourgchier mentioned was archdeacon of Bucks. in 1474 and died 1495.

¹ *Calendar of Papal Registers.*

Browne Willis, in his history of Buckingham (1755), states that he was in possession of a folio vellum Latin bible once John Rudyng's. This is now in Buckingham Church, preserved in a glass case near the south door. The bible has in it this inscription: '

Hunc¹ librum dedit Magister Johannes Rudyng Archidiaconus Lincolniensis cathenand' in principali disco infra cancellum ecclesiae suae prebendalis de Buckyngham ad usum capellanorum et aliorum ibidem in eodem studere volencium quam diu duraverit.

The manuscript has these arms: *Gules, a crescent in an orle of escallops argent* with the motto 'All may God amend' on folio 11, and again on the 28th folio from the end.²

As archdeacon of Lincoln, John Rudyng makes his will³ 1st Oct. 1481, and directs to be buried in the chancel of his prebendal church of Buckingham under a marble slab which he had heretofore placed there. He speaks of his chapels of Hornton and Hornley (co. Oxon.), and leaves money for the anchorite of Gloucester. The will was proved in the Bishop's Chapel at the old Temple, London, 4 Jan. 1481-2. There is no mention of Biggleswade in the will.

In concluding this paper the writer is in private duty bound to refer to the loss that sound archaeology has sustained by the recent death of Mr. H. K. St. J. Sanderson, M.A., of Bedford. The many friends who lament him may well quote as showing the extent of his powers the full account of all the brasses in Bedfordshire that he wrote for the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vols. ii, iii, and iv. The description of this Biggleswade brass lacked little but suitable illustrations to make it completely satisfying,⁴ and the present writer would freely acknowledge his obligations to that source.

¹ Mr. H. R. Creswick, of the University Library, Cambridge, was good enough to copy this: he has expanded some of the contractions. Browne Willis's version as printed varies slightly.

² The manuscript seems to have passed with the rest of Browne Willis's library to his relations, the Flemings of Hampshire. They sold it at Christie's about 1855, when the Bible was bought by Thomas Kerslake, the bookseller. From him it was acquired by the Rev. H. Roundell, vicar of Buckingham, and after his death his widow, in 1883, gave it to the parish, and it is now under the care of the Rev. R. F. Bale, the present vicar. Mr. Creswick seemed to think it was late fourteenth or early fifteenth century in date.

³ *Early Lincoln Wills*, Alfred Gibbons, 1888, p. 196.

⁴ *Trans. Mon. Brass Soc.* ii, 77.

Four Heraldic Pendants and Three Roundels

By W. J. HEMP, F.S.A.

NONE of the seven objects seems to have been illustrated before. No. 1 is the earliest, and probably dates from the thirteenth century. It was found at Barnwood, on the outskirts of Gloucester, a site which has produced many prehistoric, Roman, and medieval objects. The material is latten or bronze. The plate is rectangular and bears a raised heater-shaped shield; the surface is covered with a series of minute evenly spaced bosses, presumably to hold the composition, much of which remains. Each of the bottom angles is filled with a fleur-de-lis springing from the shield, and in each of the top angles is a pair of cusps.

The field of the shield is covered with 'pock marks', and it is charged with *an eagle displayed*, which is incised and has traces of composition. The back of the plate and the field of the shield possibly show signs of gilding, as also do the fleurs-de-lis and the edges of the plate. The owner is Mrs. Clifford, of Witcombe, Gloucestershire.

No. 2, of the fourteenth century, was in the collection of Sir John Evans and was exhibited by him at the Heraldic Exhibition of 1894. The catalogue describes it as having been found at Canterbury in 1884, and the arms as *Argent on a bend gules three buckles or*, for Cassy, Rocellyn, or Wetshall.

It was again exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1916 by Sir Arthur Evans, when it was described as 'bronze, gilt and enamelled, shield shaped, with part of the attachment to harness. *Or on a bend gules three buckles of the field.*'

The attachment is, in fact, complete, and at the back of the cross-bar are two projections for insertion into the object to which it was attached.

The bend is of hard enamel, not the usual composition, and it is on the whole more likely that the field (which is now much eroded) was gilt than silvered, although no trace of either metal remains. Each of the brooches was originally decorated with four jewels of blue enamel, and round some of these are traces of gilding, but the metal of the brooches themselves has vanished and only hollows remain; possibly they were filled with white enamel. If so, the coat would have been *Or on a bend gules three jewelled brooches argent*. This is not recorded by Papworth, but may well have been a differenced coat of Rocellyn or Cassy.

No. 3 is from Chichester, where it was found 'near Wyke

Lane', and is now preserved in the Chichester and District Museum. The plate, which is of copper rather badly corroded, is quatrefoil in form. The whole field is divided quarterly. In the first and fourth quarters is a lion rampant; in the third an

No. 1 ($\frac{1}{2}$)No. 3 ($\frac{1}{2}$)No. 2 (slightly over $\frac{1}{2}$)No. 4 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

equal-armed cross, each arm ending in a fleur-de-lis; the second is probably the same as the third, and over all is a label of four points.

All the surfaces were to carry applied material to indicate colour. Possibly the cross had lead to represent silver, and slight traces of red enamel remain in the second quarter and in the lion of the fourth quarter. The field of ii and iii is sunken; that of i and iv is not, but as the lion in each case is outlined by raised lines, it is likely that the field was of lead, which can be applied more thinly than coloured composition. The charges

then would have been: i and iv *Argent a lion rampant gules*; ii and iii *Gules a cross flory argent*. The date should be fourteenth century.

No. 4 was found in a field near St. Levan, in the southernmost extremity of Land's End.¹ It is lozenge-shaped, and bore the royal arms of *France ancient quartering England*;² the lions are barely traceable.

It seems likely that this object is a bad cast from a poor and



No. 5



No. 6

(both slightly over $\frac{1}{2}$)

worn original, so bad that it was never finished off and put into use. The metal is copper, and the date should be late fourteenth century. The present owner is Mr. S. Angove, of Treen.

The three roundels, nos. 5, 6, and 7, closely resemble each other in design, and all three formed part of the collection of Sir John Evans.

Nos. 5 and 6 were exhibited at the Heraldic Exhibition of 1894 and are described on p. 29 of the illustrated catalogue (91, 18, and 19). They were also in case E at the Burlington Fine Arts Club's 1916 Exhibition, being numbered 78 and 47.

No. 5 has the unusual charge of [*Argent*] a chevron [*azure*] between two coupleclothes engrailed on the outer edge [*sable*], a label of three points in chief, for Staveley.

No. 6 was assigned in 1894 to the family of Joy. [*Argent*] on a chevron between three vine leaves [*vert*] five gouttes [*d'eau*]. The vine leaves, if such they be, resemble escallops, and the field is still gilt in places, not silvered; the gilding also remains in

¹ 'The third field going from Treen (Treryn) to Porthcurno.'

² Mr. Radford tells me that the parish of St. Levan was formerly in a Royal Peculiar, being one of the three parishes forming the Deanery of St. Buryan.

the leaves, where it would have been covered by the composition. Possibly the coat is a differenced one of Joy.

No. 7 is slightly larger than the other roundels and rather coarser in execution. It bears *Three eagles displayed, differenced by a fleur-de-lis in chief*.

All these roundels are cast in bronze from engraved originals, and none has any means of attachment, except the eccentric hole in no. 7. All are of fifteenth-century date, and are rather poor



No. 7 (slightly over $\frac{1}{2}$)

versions of the design beautifully rendered on the device of a garter surrounding the arms of Camoys which decorates the brass of Thomas, baron Camoys, at Trotton.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, and 7 now belong to the compiler of these notes.

Excavations at Caerau Ancient Village, Clynnog, Caernarvonshire, 1933 and 1934

By B. H. ST. J. O'NEIL, F.S.A.

[Read 14th May 1936]

MYNYDD CRAIG-GOCH, the westernmost height of a rocky ridge of the Snowdon mountains, slopes gently down to a watershed at the head of the Afon Dwyfach, over which run the railway and the main road from Criccieth and Portmadoc to Caernarvon. Between the ninth and tenth milestones from Caernarvon, immediately to the east of the road and thus on the lowest part of the mountain slope, there lie the remains of a most extensive primitive agricultural settlement. It is not marked on the Ordnance Survey map (6 in. 26 NE.), but was known locally, and the farm within which most of it lies bears the significant name Caerau. Its recognition as a site of great possibilities on account of its excellent state of preservation is due to Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A. The settlement must originally have extended north and south for a distance of about half a mile. It may, indeed, have been contiguous with other settlements on the north and north-west, thus forming part of a large area of cultivated land, since there exists in excellent preservation a house or hut-group of the same type with at least one typical field about one mile to the west on the farm of Cefn Graianog. This point, however, cannot now be determined on account of more recent agricultural developments around the farm of Bodychain.

The Caerau settlement lies wholly between the 700 ft. and 400 ft. contours, being bounded on the west by the marshy valley of the Afon Dwyfach and on the east by the higher slopes of the mountain,¹ which were probably used as pasture. In its position, as in many other respects, it agrees with the ancient settlement at Rhostryfan, five miles to the north-north-east, which was partially excavated by Mr. Howell Williams.² The long strip of cultivable land is divided up by small streams into four, or perhaps five, distinct entities or farms. Each of these appears to have had its complete field system and one or more farmsteads or houses. Unfortunately only the two most northerly systems are now well preserved; the others are represented

¹ It is now bounded by a road, the old main road, but there are no signs of ancient fields farther to the east.

² *Arch. Camb.* 1922, 335-45; 1923, 87-113 and 291-302.

merely by portions of their houses. Two round rooms of an oval house can be seen at the eastern edge of the field next south of that containing the excavated farm; and a half destroyed oval house and one well defined field remain on a knoll a short distance south-east of Caerau farmhouse. The latter represents the southern end of the whole settlement as far as it is known. These fragments have not been planned, since they will appear in due course in the Caernarvonshire volume of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, now being prepared.

The two northern systems have been planned (pl. 1). The more northerly is only partly preserved. About half its fields appear to be intact, and at its upper side there is an isolated circular hut and a small house containing probably several round rooms. This system was not examined, but does not appear to differ essentially from the complete system to the south, which will now be described.

The southern system, which until quite recently remained intact, was examined on behalf of H.M. Office of Works in 1933 and 1934. The owner, Mr. Hugh Hughes of Caerau Farm, willingly gave his consent and took an active and helpful interest in the work.¹ Within the bounds already mentioned, viz. marsh, mountain, and the streams, which separate it from the systems to the north and south, this roughly oblong area of 16.15 acres is divided up into fields of the rectangular Celtic type. That few of them even approximate in shape to a true rectangle is due entirely to the irregularity of the hill-side. They cannot in any way be looked upon as a debased form of strip lynchets, of which the normal ratio of length to breadth is 10 to 1; and it will be noticed that on more favourable slopes such as in the system to the north² (and as also at the Cefn Graianog system) a definitely rectangular lay-out is attempted.

The fields of the Caerau settlement are best seen above (i.e. to the east of House I), where they rise one above another like a gigantic staircase (pl. LIV, 1). The 'horizontal' divisions between the fields, where following the contour, take the form of steeply sloping banks, which elsewhere are termed 'lynchets'. On account of the irregular slope of the hill-side some of the short ('vertical') divisions are also banked in this manner. No stone was visible in these banks prior to excavation, but frequently a few feet from the base of a bank a line of stones, resembling

¹ The writer is indebted for help and advice to Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., and Dr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., also to Mr. J. A. Wright of H.M. Office of Works, who has been responsible for all the plans and sections.

² Fields north of 'Presumed line of old stream' on the plan.

the ruins of a wall, was to be seen. These were proved not to be of high antiquity and are, probably, the remains of a system of small fields, which once existed in this large modern field (and elsewhere in the district), and may be compared with the existing fields on Inishmore and other parts of the Aran Islands, county Galway.¹ Normally the 'vertical' divisions, where running against the contour, must have been merely dry stone walls. These are now indistinguishable from the modern walls.

By means of two trenches and a series of pits, as indicated upon the plan, it has been possible to gauge the original slope of the hill-side, and to see that its present condition is not due to deliberate levelling, but is the natural effect of the primitive plough (pl. LI).

The upper field bank examined shows the process clearly. The suitable area of a field was fixed and delimited, perhaps by narrow baulks of turf, which were left untouched. Upon these baulks a rough stone wall was gradually built with stones removed from the surface of the fields. Large stones would be moved first to form the foundation of the wall; the later accumulation would be of smaller stones, whilst the top and sides of the wall were covered with many very small stones, which were useless for wall building, but a hindrance to the plough, and consequently thrown to the side of the field. Originally a berm was left on the downhill side of the wall; later it became covered with fallen stones.

Constant turning of the sod downhill produced an accumulation of soil against the upper side of this wall, in the present instance to a depth of 3 ft. Conversely at the base of the wall the same type of ploughing denuded the surface of all the topsoil and of the upper (orange) layer of subsoil, which is shown here separately, leaving a 'negative lynchet' in the hard yellow subsoil. The later stone wall is built upon this yellow subsoil and therefore, as already noted, bears no relation to the earlier agricultural system.

The lower field bank is similar but not so pronounced, because no field existed below it. Instead of this there is a road or pathway, the continuation of the plainly visible road to House I, which gave access also to some of the fields. The ground has been roughly levelled for this purpose on the uphill side, and surface metalling of small stones or cobbles applied; downhill, i.e. adjacent to the enclosure wall of the house, the

¹ Mr. Hugh Hughes states that he has been responsible for thirty or more gates on Caerau farm. Formerly many of the fields had no entrance—another feature of the Aran fields at the present date.

level has been made up with a filling of larger stones and the surface is cobbled in the same manner as the road at the house entrance.

The surface of the accumulation against the upper side of this wall is uneven. It is suggested that the wall partially collapsed downhill and, since there was no field below, was not re-made. Thus the accumulation is greater 6 ft. east of the wall than it is right against its face.

The features of these sections agree with discoveries elsewhere, not only at Breiddin Hill, Montgomeryshire,¹ but also in Sussex, where the Doctors Curwen have examined and discussed lynchet formation.² At Caerau the accumulation behind the field walls is fine soil, free from stones. The writer maintains that, if the building of the wall and the placing of the earth had been deliberately done at one time to make a terrace, the soil would not have been so fine. It would have been only common sense to economize by placing some stones at the bottom in order to dispose of them and to fill up the space. As elsewhere, the amount of levelling actually produced is negligible when the natural slope is considered.

THE HOUSES

Within this field system there are two houses.³ This is an unusual feature; normally each house has its separate system. In the present instance, since House I is oval and House II of a rectangular nature, although actually polygonal, it is tempting to suggest that they are successive, with House II owing more to Roman methods of building. There is, however, no evidence for this view. It is true that House II is in some respects more elaborate, but the pottery from both houses is identical.

The houses are of the composite courtyard type, with a series of rooms, each roofed separately, opening off a central courtyard, which was, no doubt, open to the sky. Each house has a thick containing wall in which there is one entrance, and House I in its original state could probably have been defended in case of need. House II, however, is placed in an indefensible position and it seems as clear here as in similar settlements in this

¹ Report forthcoming in *Arch. Camb.*

² *Sussex Arch. Coll.* lxiv, 43 ff.; *Antiquity*, 1927, 272 ff.

³ There is also an isolated round structure, as marked, at the south-western corner of the field system. Time did not permit of its excavation, but its small size suggests that it cannot have been inhabited. It may have been used for storage of fodder or fuel, as in the case of the *cleits* of Hirta, St. Kilda (see *A Last Voyage to St. Kilda*, A. A. Macgregor (1933), pp. 214-15).

district, that the occupation coincided with a time of peace. That this was the middle part of the Roman period, when the *Pax Romana* stopped or at least checked internecine strife, is confirmed by the associated finds.

The walls of the individual rooms and of the containing walls of the houses show the same constructional methods. They are composed of earth and stones, with a rough facing of uncoursed stonework. In the more important places care has been taken that the stones should have a fair face towards the room, but in less important rooms, and especially where the wall acted as a revetment to an earth bank (e.g. in House II, Room D), rougher masonry occurs and the stones sometimes are used mainly as headers to give stability. A comparison of the walls in pl. LIII and pl. LVII will indicate the difference. The stones have been taken from the varied assortment of the adjacent hill-side. Orthostats are sparingly used and almost invariably indicate a doorway or other angle. Rooms D and F of House II were located only on account of the presence of orthostats at their doorways.

The V-shaped drains, which are frequently referred to below, are shallow gullies of that shape in section, dug in the subsoil, a hard yellow gravel, to an average depth of 6 in. Normally they are covered by a line of flat slabs, usually of slate, an outcrop of which occurs a short distance away, and it is probable that the absence of this feature in some cases is due to robbing or accidental displacement after the houses were disused.

CONCLUSIONS

The excavations have confirmed as far as possible the surface indications that the fields and the houses are contemporary. The finds in the latter are uniformly of middle Roman date, and there is no indication of any earlier or later occupation, nor are there signs of any rebuilding or remodelling except in one case—at the eastern end of House II, which is likely to be of a much later period. The houses show signs of Roman influence, especially in the elaborate drainage arrangements. The culvert exits correspond exactly with such devices in Roman military work, and the stone-lined drain in House II, Room A is of better construction than is sometimes found in Roman work (e.g. the drains in the Caerleon barrack-blocks). A fuller measure of this influence is indicated by the smelting-hearth in House I, Room A, the analogies of which are certainly Roman rather than 'native'. Whether any other constructional features, such as the size of the large rooms, the raised bench in House I, Room B and the

raised stone post emplacements in House I, Room B and House II, Room A are inspired from the same quarter cannot as yet be judged for the lack of evidence in the locality of the habitations of the district before the Roman conquest. For whenever such villages or courtyard houses in the district centred on Segontium have been examined, the evidence obtained has suggested an origin and occupation in the Roman period,¹ or perhaps later, as in the case of Pant y Saer, Anglesey.² They are clearly the fruit of the *Pax Romana*, which caused and doubtless encouraged the natives of the district to live a settled and peaceful life. It seems likely that agriculture with the plough, as well as a better type of iron smelting, were then practised for the first time.³ Whether the whole idea of these courtyard houses was at the same time introduced by the Romans themselves of set purpose or by their camp-followers must at present remain uncertain.

Somewhat similar courtyard houses occur in Cornwall, and one group at Chysauster has been excavated by Dr. H. O'N. Hencken.⁴ Mr. C. A. R. Radford's contention⁵ that they should be placed, as they stand, entirely within the Roman period has been confirmed by recent work at a nearby site in Zennor parish.⁶ On the other hand, possible analogies with certainly prehistoric villages in the far north have been cited in the Chysauster report⁷ and used to suggest that the building tradition of such structures in Britain may really be prehistoric. Further excavation in Wales and elsewhere alone can solve the question of its origin.

DETAILS OF THE EXCAVATIONS

House I (fig. 1)

This house has suffered severely in recent times, stones having been taken from it until little remains except the interior of two rooms. The containing wall no longer exists except at the entrance, but its line can

¹ e.g. Rhostryfan, *loc. cit.*; see also R. E. M. Wheeler, *Segontium and the Roman occupation of Wales*, 106 ff., where the evidence is reviewed.

² *Arch. Camb.* 1934, 1 ff.

³ There is no evidence here of pre-Roman agriculture, and any which existed must have been of the most primitive type, which utilized an irregular plot, dug with a mattock. Of this type there are examples on Dartmoor, apparently of the Bronze Age, but so far no such remains have been recognized in North Wales; they leave meagre traces, which are easily destroyed.

⁴ *Archaeologia*, lxxxiii, 237 ff. There are many interesting parallels in detail between Caerau and Chysauster, but most of them must be due to common circumstances in similar surroundings.

⁵ *Ibid.* 266 and 277.

⁶ *Congress of Arch. Soc.* 42nd Rep. (for 1934), 24.

⁷ *Loc. cit.* 281 ff.

be made out (as planned) from a few remaining large orthostats which indicate the line of the inner or outer facing. This wall was probably nowhere less than 5 ft. thick, and gave sufficient protection for a site

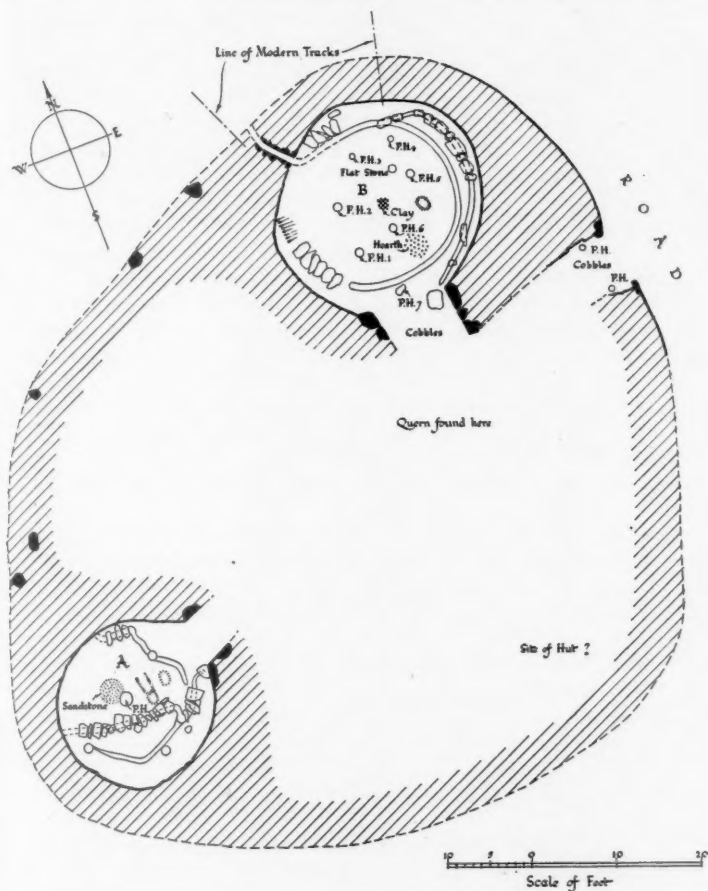


FIG. 1. Plan of House I. (Orthostats shown solid)

of this character on an almost level area under the conditions already mentioned. The road to the house seems to be indicated by a slanting grassy terrace to the north (as marked on pl. I.), which is awkwardly placed for an ordinary field division. The area immediately outside the entrance and the latter itself are cobbled, and it is clear from the field section (pl. LII) that the road continued with a gravelly or cobbled surface to give access to some of the fields. It seems to be traceable for some

distance following the base of the same field division in the direction of House II, but it cannot be proved to have actually linked the two houses. On the road surface outside the house and 1 yard south of the entrance a perforated slate disc (pl. LIV, 2, no. 9) was found.

The entrance has an average width of 7 ft., but at the southern side recent disturbance has occurred. There is a drop of 21 in. into the courtyard, and at the positions indicated on the plan there are two shallow post-holes. The southern hole is 19 in. deep and 9 in. in diameter and penetrates a short way into the subsoil. It must have held the main wooden upright on which a door (6 ft. wide) was hung. The northern post-hole is little more than a socket amongst the cobbles, 1 ft. deep. An upright in this position and a wooden lintel between the posts would give sufficient stability.¹

It is probable that the courtyard was paved or cobbled throughout, but in view of its present condition this cannot now be ascertained.

Two rooms only now exist within the house,² but it seems certain that there were at least two more large rooms, perhaps one facing each of the existing structures, as in the Rhostryfan house at Coed-y-Brain (*Arch. Camb.* 1923, 291 ff.). On the south-east side of the house a few large boulders suggest the former existence of a much smaller round room or hut. Mr. Hemp states that this was once more noticeable. Trial excavations, made 15 ft. south of Room B (p. 11. 7) close to three large stones, exposed no definite structures, but yielded a piece of a rotary quern (p. 317, no. 2) in disturbed soil.

Room A. The wall had been destroyed to its foundations except on the north and east sides where it stands to a height of 2 ft., and the doorway was ruined; no door post-holes were found. There was a drop of 18 in. into the room. Fortunately the interior of the room had remained intact. The room was cobbled all over, but in some places it was difficult to differentiate between the cobbling and the debris layer which covered it. The latter, which was naturally deeper at the side of the room than in the centre, contained two pieces of rotary quern (nos. 3 and 4), three other grinding stones (pp. 317-18, nos. 6-9), one perforated slate disc (pl. LIV, 2, no. 5), and the lump of lead (p. 314). The complete quern (p. 316, no. 1) was found in June 1933 (i.e. before the excavation) on the wall-top of this room.

The floor, however, was clearly on the level of the tops of the drain covers, described below. In the black soil, which filled the crevices of this cobbled floor, the following objects were discovered: the piece of bronze plate with ornament of late Celtic character (fig. 2 and p. 313), four perforated slate discs (pl. LIV, 2, nos. 3, 6, 7), and a pounder. The last is a large carboniferous sandstone pebble ($3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long). On one side there is a flat surface about 1 in. in diameter. In the same layer, but below the level of the floor, there was another slate disc perhaps intended for

¹ A similarly flimsy arrangement has been found at an analogous site on Breiddin Hill, Montgomeryshire (report forthcoming in *Arch. Camb.*).

² In plan, but not in date, this house resembles the hut-group at Pant y Saer, Anglesey (*Arch. Camb.* 1934, 1 ff.).

perforation (pl. LIV, 2, no. 2). When the whole room had been excavated to this floor level, the only other feature which could be seen was the deposit of sandstone, which will be referred to below. The removal of the cobbling and very dark earth with which it was mixed, however, revealed many interesting features. First, there is a central (or almost central) post-hole, marking the position of a single wooden upright, which carried the roof. The hole was 13 in. deep and somewhat irregular, but was certainly intended for this purpose. To the north-east of the post-hole lay two hearths side by side, both formed in or on the subsoil. The farther one was of the type usual at the site and met with also in Rooms A and B of House II, viz. a shallow oval trough, 20 in. by 15 in. and 9 in. deep, lined with yellow clay. The uppermost half-inch of this clay lining was burnt red; dark soil with small pieces of charcoal filled the hearth and was found in the debris filling above it over a considerable area. The other hearth was set 6 in. lower in the floor and was of a different type, having been built for a forced draught. Small stones set on edge in the subsoil, as shown solid on the plan, are the remains of built cheek-pieces, enclosing a space 2 ft. long, 12 in. wide, and 9 in. deep. On the south side of this there is a sub-rectangular hollow in the subsoil c. 12 in. by 12 in. and 6 in. deep, which is separated from the actual hearth (between the cheek stones) by a low ridge of subsoil 6 in. wide. The whole area between the cheek-pieces was full of dark soil and charcoal. Although, as has been stated, these hearths were found below a layer of stones and soil, which was indistinguishable from the cobbled flooring, there can be no doubt that they were in use with the latter, being sunk in the floor and the dark filling being merely fallen debris. This being so, the deposit of sandstone blocks, 2-3 in. in depth and 3 ft. in diameter, can be related to them. It partially overlies the post-hole below, but when the post was erected doubtless the sandstone was banked up against it. Amongst and below these blocks were found several pieces of burnt clay and slag, which fit together.

The slag has been diagnosed as iron slag¹ by the late Dr. H. H. Thomas of the Geological Survey, to whom the writer is indebted for further information, on which the following remarks are based. For the reduction of iron in primitive times hearths of clay within cheek-pieces, such as occur in the room under discussion, were frequently employed with a forced draught. The latter was here supplied by means of the rectangular hollow dug in the subsoil to the south. The hearth at Caerau must have had a funnel in the middle to facilitate the escape of slag, for not only was a portion of a circular edge or orifice found, but normally, i.e. without a funnel, there would be an even thicker layer of slag on the clay. The method of reduction would be to place ore and charcoal in successive layers on the clay hearth and to ignite them. The iron would be left as a puddingy mass on the clay, and slag would flow away down the funnel. Dr. Thomas remarked that the sandstone, which is ferruginous, shows no

¹ Dr. Thomas stated that the dividing line between the slag and the clay is very clear.

signs of burning and would have no obvious use in connexion with the smelting-hearth.

Smelting-hearths, which must have used a forced draught, although in other respects more primitive, were excavated by Mr. Day Kimball in 1932 at Cholesbury Camp, Buckinghamshire.¹ These are prehistoric (Early Iron Age) in date. In the present case there is insufficient evidence to show the exact construction of the hearth, but there can be little doubt that the methods employed were inspired by Roman practice as discovered at such sites as Wilderspool near Warrington² and Tiddington near Stratford-upon-Avon.³

No coal was found near the hearth, but charcoal fragments from the vicinity were of birch, oak, elm, and alder.⁴

The remaining feature is a most elaborate drainage system. A drain to carry away surface water from the upper (eastern) side of a room and prevent flooding of the interior is a common feature at this site. In the present instance, as elsewhere, it begins as a shallow V-shaped gully at the inner end of the doorway and proceeds in a wide S-shaped bend 8 in. deep for 7 ft. This portion was probably covered throughout originally, but some of the stones are now missing and most of those still existing have been disturbed. After two sharp turns, to right and then to left, this drain goes almost directly across the room to the west wall. Throughout this straight stretch the cover-stones (average length 18 in.) are intact, and the level of their upper sides must represent the floor-level of the room. Apparently this single drain was insufficient, and two overflow systems were provided. That to the south begins as a V-shaped gully, 8 in. wide at the top and only 5 in. deep, at the sharp turn in the main drain. The bottom of this gully is above the level of the drain and would, therefore, only come into use when the latter became full. It has a level bottom and, gradually becoming shallower, as the subsoil is sloping downwards to the south and west, runs to a large circular hole dug in the subsoil (18 in. deep and with a saucer-shaped bottom 9 in. in diameter). Beyond this, again, the gully proceeds westwards 6 in. deep at first, but gradually becomes shallower until on the lip of the next hole it has practically vanished. The second hole has the same dimensions as the first. The gully was not traced farther, but there was probably a connexion with the west end of the main drain. A second gully begins, as indicated on the plan, close to that part of the drain which now has no cover-stones, and leads in the usual manner to a circular hole, 8 in. deep. It proceeds thence to the wall of the room at the north-west side, where it turns, goes under a line of cover-stones and, in all probability, proceeds through the wall, but earlier destruction precluded the determination of this point.

¹ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.* 1933, 200 ff.

² *Trans. Lancs. and Cheshire Hist. Soc.* 1901, 14 ff.

³ *A Romano-British Industrial Settlement near Tiddington, Stratford-upon-Avon* (Birmingham, 1931), 8 ff.

⁴ For the identification of these and other charcoal samples the writer is indebted to Dr. Kathleen B. Blackburn of Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

An irregular hole just south of the sharp turn in the main drain appears to have been deliberately dug, but is of quite uncertain purpose.

This system of holes and gullies cannot have been for posts for roof-support (as in Room B, below). It is too close to the wall in most places; the holes are too big, when compared with those elsewhere in the Houses; a central post-hole exists and would in this case be sufficient; and at the north-west side the gully is plainly part of a water system. It is possible that they form a water storage plant, as at Maiden Castle, Dorset (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 269-70). Water would not, of course, remain in the holes for more than a few hours, since there is no trace of a clay lining, but movable receptacles of skin inserted in the holes could have been used. On the other hand, as there was nowhere any trace of covering for holes or gullies, except at the extreme north-west side of the room, it seems more likely that they comprise a system of sumps and rumbling drains. The filling of both contained a considerable number of stones as well as soil, and when originally constructed the latter may have been absent. If this is the correct interpretation, a reason for the extreme care taken with drainage is supplied by the existence in the centre of the room of the metal reducing hearth.

Room B (pl. LIII). This is the largest room excavated at Caerau (diameter c. 26 ft.) and is entered through an unusually wide doorway (9 ft.), which is cobbled except by the eastern inner jamb, where there is one large paving slab of mauve slate. There is a drop to the interior of 16 in. Owing to destruction in the courtyard door post-holes were not located. This room has suffered partial destruction of its walls in the past, openings for farm carts having been made on the north and north-west sides. On the east, however, the wall is well preserved to a maximum height of 39 in., and it is unlikely that it was ever very much higher. On this (the uphill) side the bottom course of the wall rests upon the top of a ramp in the subsoil. This is due to the fact that the latter has been cut away to level the floor of the room. It is a feature which occurs elsewhere at Caerau; in the present case it is most pronounced. It is 9 in. to 1 ft. in height, slopes at an angle of 75° , and is strengthened with packing-stones (see pl. LIII, 2).

The floor, except for paving round the side of the room (discussed below), is the yellow subsoil. On the east, as stated, it has been slightly levelled; on the north-west (downhill) side filling and cobbling may have been added for a similar purpose, but the cutting of the cart track here has disturbed the ground.

There was no central post-hole for the roof. Instead there is a small patch of hard yellow clay, 15 in. in diameter and 3 in. thick, almost in the centre of the floor (cross-hatched on plan). Clay of this nature occurs in pockets in the subsoil on the site, but it is certainly not natural in the present position. Three feet to the north-east a small flat stone was encountered. It is probable that it originally rested on the clay and formed the support for a central post. Such an arrangement occurs in House II, Room A, and probably also in House II, Room B. Between this clay deposit and the wall of the room there is a series of six post-holes, usually 1 ft. in diameter at the top and 8 in. deep. They were lined with original

packing-stones, but the exact size of the posts could not be determined. Four of these holes are disposed with fair accuracy equidistant from one another and midway between the clay deposit and the wall. Post-holes 5 and 6 are, however, irregular, and their position must be due to the presence of the hearths. Just within the room at the entrance there is a double post-hole of the same type. It is clear from these indications that the room had a thatched roof supported on a series of six posts surrounding a central pole. This was necessary on account of the size of the room and the probable difficulty in obtaining timber of sufficient length to reach from the centre to the wall without additional support. The double hole indicates that the entrance was covered in a similar manner, probably with a ridge roof and, incidentally, shows that the door must have been at the outer end of the passage, as in House II, Room A.

There appear to have been two hearths in the room. The southern hearth (dotted on plan) was merely a hollow (4 in. deep) filled with stones and black soil containing charcoal. The other was of the usual type, a hollow (5 in. deep) lined with yellow clay, the upper part burnt red and filled with charcoal and dark soil. The position of the adjacent post-holes, already referred to, suggests that both hearths were in use at the same time, but there is no evidence that either was used for industrial purposes.

As in Room A, a V-shaped gully, c. 6 in. deep, begins close to the entrance and runs along by the wall on the uphill (East) side. The cover-stones, flat slabs of slate, are well preserved at the north-east and must have existed throughout. At the spot on the north, where the later cart-track was made, this gully turns slightly to run farther from the wall and in a straight line to a culvert through the wall. This culvert has built sides, averages 9 in. in width, and must have had cover-stones like the drain exits in the courtyard of House II, but these have been destroyed. In the filling of the culvert no less than eighteen potsherds were found. All are of the usual Romano-British black ware, sometimes with brown interior surface. Burnished lines are visible on two sherds. Most of the pieces come from *ollae* or perhaps flanged bowls, but there is one rim of a plate (fig. 8, no. 6). A flat piece of iron, 1 in. square, of uncertain use was also found here. On the north-west side of the room there is a row of long flat slabs laid at right angles to the wall. At the south-west side there is a similar but more massive row of stones, six in number but certainly seven or more originally. These rest upon an artificial bank of rammed subsoil, which is continued northwards as a ramp rising 1 ft. in 3 ft. This series of six (or seven) stones forms a wide bench, raised 6 in. above the floor of the room. It is possible that it continued farther to the north, but any evidence for this has been destroyed. A similar raised bench, but in that case running round the whole circumference of the room, occurred at Pant y Saer, Anglesey.¹

The only structure in this room, which remains to be described, is a shallow trench, 8 in. wide and 4 in. deep, with vertical sides. It begins at the south-east end of the raised bench—it is certain that it did not pass under the latter—and runs, as indicated, until it joins the V-shaped gully.

¹ *Arch. Camb.* 1934, 10.

This trench cannot have been a drain; it has no proper exit at the south-west (downhill) end, and it was unnecessary at the east so close to the V-shaped gully. It cannot be a sleeper trench of an earlier house, since it is of too slight a character. The filling in the trench¹ gave no help, but it seems probable that it is the foundation trench of a wooden partition. If this is correct, the east side of the room between the wall and the trench may have been used as sleeping quarters. One or more entrances could be provided through the partition and transverse divisions made to secure accommodation for three or four persons. If, as is suggested above, the wall of the house was never much higher than it is at present, there would not be room at the side for a man to stand erect. It seems, therefore, only natural to utilize the space for sleeping purposes close to the hearth. It is curious that the trench is carried across the entrance. This may have been to exclude draughts. On the other hand, it may be that domestic animals were kept in the entrance passage at night. The purpose of the raised bench remains obscure, but it would be well suited for a working bench or for storage above the floor, which must frequently have been damp in spite of the precautions taken by the inhabitants.

On the floor of this room there were found an iron nail between post-holes 5 and 6, the iron wedge (fig. 3, pp. 314-15) near the wall at the north-east side, and one worn thin potsherd (red brown exterior, black inside) in a crevice of the paving at the same side, 1 ft. from the wall.

House II (pls. LI and LII)

This has not suffered from stone robbing in modern times and even before excavation presented an imposing appearance. Unlike House I it is built into the hill-side, which is here considerably steeper. Moreover, the boundary wall² only half encompasses the house, there being no traces of it on the south and east sides. Section no. 3 on pl. LII shows that this must always have been the case. At the southern end of this section the remains of the boundary wall run rapidly uphill and finally cease against a slope in the ground. It is possible that this slope is the remains of an ancient field division, earlier than the house, which was partially cut away when the latter was built, but this solution of the puzzling section is not put forward with any conviction. The same feature was noticed in the wall at the north-eastern corner of the house and it is, therefore, clear that the wall was in no sense defensive. Indeed the site, being on a steep slope, would have been indefensible. On the other hand, protection against animals on these two sides could have been easily provided by the use of hedges.

On account of the slope this house is most irregular in shape. It

¹ On the bottom of the trench there were found an iron nail, the piece of window glass, one perforated slate disc (pl. LIV, 2, no. 4), one sherd, and a few fragments of Samian ware. In the filling there were two Samian sherds with some fragments.

² This is now usually 18-24 in. high, but remains to 36 in. in height between Rooms E and A.

consists of five (perhaps originally six) rooms, all of different shapes, which open off a long courtyard.

The Entrance. This is so ruined that for a long time its character remained obscure. On the east side only one orthostat remains, at the south-east corner, but it is possible that a long stone, now recumbent on the line of the wall at the north-east corner, was formerly a corner-stone. The entrance appears to have been wide and was probably cobbled (10 in. thick), but certainty on this point is now impossible, and a prolonged search failed to reveal traces of post-holes for the door supports either at the outer or inner end of the passage.

The Courtyard (C) (pl. LVI, 1). This is in two portions, an upper longer portion to the east, which was not examined, but was, probably, open to the sky, and a lower part, almost square, which was paved all over¹ and may have been partly roofed to form a byre. No post-holes could, however, be located with certainty. In the west wall of this lower part of the courtyard there are two culverts for drainage. They are well built with long stones set on edge at the sides and flat covering slabs. The southern culvert was completely cleared and appears on section 3, pl. LII. It is 9 in. high and 12-14 in. wide, but, as in the case of the drain in House I, Room B, it is wider at the inner end to facilitate the collection of flood water. Its efficacy for the purpose was well tested after complete excavation.

Alongside the south wall of the courtyard from Room D westwards there is a narrow strip of unpaved ground. As two of the stones on the northern edge of this strip are set on edge it seems to have been a channel (6 in. deep) to convey the water coming out of Room D towards the culvert. There is a similar break in the paving along the west wall, which may have had a like purpose. The wall of the courtyard is comparatively roughly built and much of it was visible prior to excavation. It remains 36 in. high on the north side (west end), 42 in. at the north side (centre), 36 in. at the south side, and 42 in. at the east side.

On the paving between Rooms A and B a flat slab of lead (much oxidized) was found (*v. p.* 314). On the subsoil to the west of Room B and about 2 ft. from the wall three potsherds, two of black ware and one of brown, were found.

The eastern end of this courtyard, prior to excavation, was covered with a dense growth of blackthorn. The removal of this revealed traces of walls of a different character, the masonry being coursed on the inner face and frequently having in the outer face slabs set on edge. It was not possible to explore these walls thoroughly, but enough work was done to establish the plan of a long sub-rectangular building with a narrow doorway, set almost centrally in the east side. A partition across the rectangle south of this doorway appeared to divide the building into two rooms, the southern being at a higher level. The northern room was paved in a better fashion than the courtyard to the west; the southern room was also probably paved. Means of access between the rooms was uncertain.

This building had clearly been erected upon the remains of part of the

¹ Average thickness 6 in.

courtyard house, which was the subject of the main excavation. The face of the southern wall of the courtyard continued eastward through the later wall, and it is possible that there was another room of the older house in this direction. There seemed to be slight traces of a wall 7 ft. to the north (marked in outline on the plan) and this may have been part of the other side of the entrance to such a room. If this is correct, the entrance was blocked by the later wall, which has also obscured the original line of the east wall of the courtyard.

No finds were made in this building and no date can be assigned to it with any conviction. It may be compared generally with such rectangular huts, perhaps of Dark Age date, as Sir Cyril and Lady Fox have described on Margam Mountain, Glamorgan,¹ and the type of walling, with stones set on edge, recalls that of the enclosure wall of the monastery on Puffin Island, Anglesey. On the other hand it may equally well be of comparatively recent date, since almost any primitive farmstead or lesser cottage would appear like the building under review when in the last stage of decay. Briefly, in the present state of knowledge, it may be of any date from the fourth century A.D. onwards.

Room A. This room has a paved entrance passage, 11 ft. long and 8 ft. wide at the southern end. The side walls of this passage have been almost entirely robbed, only one large slab, leaning precariously, on the west side being still in position. The line of the walls is, however, certain. At the outer end on each side there is a post-hole, 4 in. deep, 7-10 in. wide at the top, for the door-posts or door-frame. In the top of the filling of the eastern post-hole the shank of an iron nail (1½ in. long) was found (fig. 4 and p. 315). The door must have closed against the step in the paving, 6 in. high, immediately outside. There were no signs of a drain under this paved passage.

The wall of this room is of the usual type and still stands to a height of 2 ft.,² except on the northern side, where excavation for the erection of an electric power standard about twenty years ago caused much disturbance. The floor, as usual, is the subsoil except at the south-western end, where the rock crops out on the surface. Two post-holes, 6 in. deep, were located, as shown on the plan, and there can be no doubt that the large flat stone, set 6 in. above the floor in the centre of the room, was also intended for a roof-post. Thus it seems that this room had a ridge roof supported on three posts; doubtless, as in the case of House I, Room B, the passage had a separate roof, which was joined to the main ridge.

The hearth is close to post-hole 1. As in House I, Room A, and in Room B (below), it consists of an oval hollow in the floor, 4 in. deep, lined with yellow clay of which the uppermost half-inch has been burnt pink. This in turn was covered with a thick burnt layer, but the burnt material did not continue underneath the single stone, which is marked in solid black on the plan, at the northern side of the post-hole. This stone must then have been in position during the use of the hearth and it may be presumed that it was placed there to protect the post from the fire.

¹ *Antiquity*, 1934, 395 ff.

² The maximum height is actually 32 in. at the south-west corner.

But for this fact the post-hole and hearth would have become merged and the post must have been burnt. Added protection could, of course, be given by leaning slabs against the post on the side next the hearth.

A V-shaped gully of the usual type (5 in. deep) exists close to the south-eastern wall, north of the entrance. At the southern end it curves round, proceeds northwards, and eventually passes through the house wall. In the middle of the room it is joined by another gully, which must have been dug to drain the region near the hearth. The north-eastern end of the main gully falls towards what is certainly the most remarkable feature of the room. This is a built culvert (10 in. deep and averaging 10 in. in width) with long stones set on edge at the sides and flat cover-slabs for half its length, similar to the culverts through the west wall of the courtyard. This culvert, as the plan shows, enters and leaves the room through the wall and it was unfortunate that further search along its course was impossible. It has a fall in the room from south to north, and it must have been intended to take or to confine the water from higher up the hill, whether in the upper part of the courtyard or in the large area of solid wall immediately to the south and east of the room, thus saving the room from becoming flooded. On the other hand, it would no doubt also have served to bring a water supply into the room, which was certainly used for habitation, and may have been constructed with this end in view.

Finds, apart from pottery, were few in this room. A perforated slate (pl. LIV, 2, no. 8) was found in the loose debris in the centre of the room; two round-headed tacks occurred, one (the head only) just on the subsoil, 1 ft. from the north wall about central, and the other in a crevice of the floor at the east end (6 ft. from east wall, 4 ft. from south wall); a penannular piece of lead came from a crevice of the floor over the drain at the east end of the room, about midway along its course. No Samian ware was found. Of coarse pottery one red base (fig. 8, no. 4) was found in the filling of the culvert at the east end of the room, and fourteen sherds of black ware occurred in crevices of the floor, unless otherwise stated, as follows: N. side, four sherds, with biscuit brown internal surface, all from one *olla* with lattice work lines rather obtuse, two sherds of a black plate with scored lines on the under side, and another fragment of a similar plate; W. side, a rim of a black plate (no. 7), and a few small fragments; S. side, two fragments of a rim of a flanged bowl (no. 1), and one recurved rim sherd (no. 8); Centre, one sherd found in the filling of the drain from the hearth near its junction with the central drain; Entrance, two fragments of a black *olla* in the floor at the east side.

Room B (pl. LV). This is by far the best preserved room at the site. It is approached by a passage 5 ft. 9 in. wide, which is really a flight of shallow steps and is marked externally by a large orthostat on each side. At the inner end of the passage there is a door post-hole, 8 in. deep, on each side, showing that in this case the door excluded the passage from the room.

The wall, of the usual type, is preserved to a height of 3 ft. or more all round. On the uphill side, i.e. on the east and south, it rests upon a

ramp of the subsoil,¹ as in the case of House I, Room B, caused by the necessary levelling for the floor, which is of the usual unpaved variety.

The only post-holes found within the room in spite of a prolonged search are both close to the wall at the northern side; they are 9 in. deep. Post-hole 1 contained the normal filling of dark brown soil and stones, but no. 2 had an unusual filling, a fine greyish brown soil. A large flat stone completely covered and concealed this post-hole, which was not discovered until the stone was lifted. It seems likely that a post had originally stood in the hole, but during the occupation of the House had rotted at the base; the hole was then filled with rubbish, probably ashes from the hearth, the stone placed on top and a post re-erected to rest upon the stone. Nothing definite can be stated regarding the form of the roof, but the most likely suggestion is that it sloped southwards from the line of these two posts and drained into the unoccupied ground to the south.

The hearth also is the best preserved of its type at the site. It measures 28 in. by 18 in. and is 3-4 in. deep, as usual lined with clay, partly burnt pink. The black soil etc. on this hearth contained fragments of birch charcoal and one potsherd, this being the only hearth which produced any finds at all.

A V-shaped gully (6 in. deep) occurs close to the wall on the east, south, and west sides of the room. The cover-slabs remain except on part of the west side. At the north-eastern corner of the room the gully turns and runs as a well constructed drain with larger covering slabs (although without side-stones) almost in a straight line to the door (pl. LVI, 2). Here it joins the gully from the west side of the room and terminates. It is clear that the water was allowed to flow without restriction down the passage, but actually it must have always kept to the left (downhill) side. The gully on the south side of the room has partly been dug into the subsoil and partly built above it, as the enlarged section (pl. LII) shows. After construction the downhill side and the covering-slabs were packed with subsoil material dug from the gully.

Finds in this room were as follows: an iron nail found in the floor at the back (south-east) of the room between the gully and the wall, and another (very corroded) in a crevice of the floor at the east side of the room; one worn sherd of Samian ware, which was found stuck to the underside of a cover of the straight drain; four Romano-British coarse potsherds, viz. a rim of a black plate (like no. 7) from the east side of the hearth, a flat piece of a black plate from a crevice of the floor in the centre, a fragment of very fine hard buff-ware vessel from a crevice in the floor close to the side of the gully at the east side of the room, and a sherd of a black bowl or *olla* in a crevice above the junction of the gullies at the doorway. The holed stone (fig. 5) was found forming part of the surface of the floor at the east side of this room between the gully and the wall.

Room D (pl. LVII, 1). This room has a paved passage, 5 ft. long, with sides diverging towards the courtyard. The eastern side had been disturbed

^x 6 in. high and at an angle of 45°.

and was found in a ruinous condition, but the portal stones stand in their original position. These are orthostats; that on the west formed the only clue to the existence of this room and led to its excavation. There is a single door post-hole, 8 in. deep, at the outer end of the passage on the west side. The room is rectangular in shape, and on the east and south sides has been cut out of the sloping hill-side and the floor levelled in the sub-soil. On these sides the walls are merely battered revetments, consisting of stones, mainly headers, forced into the bank, and remain to a maximum height of 4 ft. (most of the east side). On the other sides the walls are of the usual type and are not so well preserved.

Much of the floor-space of this room is occupied by gully drains of the normal V-shaped kind, the cover slabs frequently remaining. The precaution must be due to the position of the room in the hill-side, which made it very liable to flooding. The gully along the south wall (4 in. deep) must have led most of the water westwards and thence by either of two channels into the ground to the west. From there it was doubtless expected to percolate downhill. The other system (6 in. deep) started within the hill-side to the south-east, connected with the drain along the south wall, received a branch, continued under the paved entrance passage and so guided the water into the channel mentioned above (p. 308), which led to the southern culvert through the house wall.

A patch of burnt material containing some elm charcoal was found in a natural hollow just within the entrance at the north-east corner of this room. It was probably the remains of occupation rubbish, most of which was regularly swept out of the house. Here it had accumulated in a hollow, and a similar layer, found at the outer end of the entrance, must represent some of the same debris, which had been imperfectly swept out.

This room yielded seven sherds of Samian ware, more than half the total from the excavation, two from the filling of the drain by the south wall, two from a crevice of the floor in the entrance passage, one from the black layer at the outer end of the entrance, and one each from crevices in the floor in the centre and at the east end of the room.

Nine coarse ware potsherds were also found, all from crevices of the floor unless stated: North side, one fragment of a dish (fig. 8, no. 3), with rivet hole, from the burnt patch in the north-east corner of the room, one sherd of buff ware with grey surface about central; East side, rim of a plate of hard smooth black ware, 2 ft. from the east wall; South side, one sherd of a soot-coated black *olla* found over the drain, three fragments of black ware (one with iron rivet and another with buff surface) from the filling of the drain by the south wall; Centre, one fragment of the base of a hard black plate; Entrance, a rim of a flanged bowl (fig. 8, no. 2) from a crevice of the floor.

An iron nail was found in the black layer at the north-eastern corner of the room.

Room E. This is a long sub-rectangular room with walls of the normal style, but more 'megalithic' than usual, which stand to a height of 48-57 in. at the south-west corner and 30 in. at the north-west corner.

The cobbled entrance passage is 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and was probably



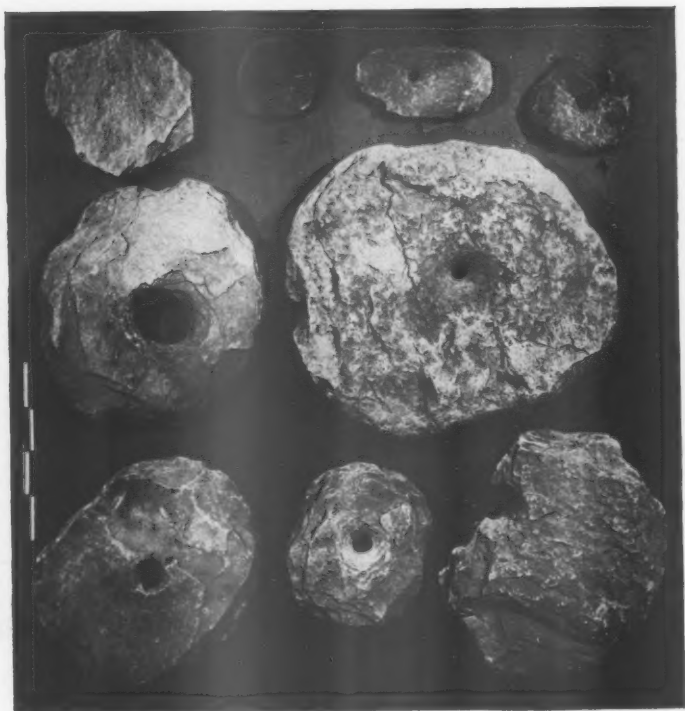
1. House I, Room B, from the north



2. House I, Room B, from the south



1. The fields looking east from House I



2. Perforated slates (scale of inches)



1. House II, Room B and courtyard before excavation



2. House II, Room B after excavation



1. House II, entrance to Room A, and courtyard from Room B



2. House II, Room B, the drain after examination

originally on the same level as the entrance to the house. This room lies on quite a steep slope (down from the east) and no attempt has for the most part been made to level the subsoil. About two-thirds of the way down from the doorway, however, a line of large boulders has been set across the width of the room. They are 10-18 in. above the floor of the other third of the room, which is level, and, as signs of occupation occurred only in this small western part of the room, it seems that it was originally partitioned off by a wall built on these boulders. The upper part may have served as a store.

The signs of occupation occurred as a black layer, containing birch charcoal, mainly confined to the north-eastern quarter of this portion of the room. Here an iron nail was found. A fragment of the base of a smooth hard black *olla* or bowl was found in the 'spread' of this layer by the centre of the west wall.

On the other side of this wall, i.e. outside the house and right in the angle between Rooms A and E, a small amount of charcoal and burnt material was found, and with it a sherd of Samian ware. The position of this is difficult to explain, but the patch of burnt material appeared to be quite small. Although time did not permit of an exhaustive search, it seems unlikely that it extends under the wall to connect with the layer in Room E.

Room F (pl. LVII, 2). This room was quite unsuspected, its filling being flush with the ground to the south. It was only discovered by a close scrutiny of the courtyard wall, where once again the presence of an orthostat betrayed the existence of a room. It is irregularly shaped, hardly long enough to be compared with the long rooms at Chysauster, Cornwall,¹ but has a wall of the usual type and of better construction than that of Room D. Its greatest height is 28 in. at the east end. The entrance passage is formed virtually of a single stone on the west side, but the east side had been disturbed. There is a step up, 15 in. high, from the courtyard. No post-hole was found and there were no gullies and no paving, the subsoil being the floor. In the position marked by shading on the plan there was a patch of burnt material, 4 in. thick.

THE FINDS²

I. METAL

(a) *Bronze* (fig. 2).

A flat piece of bronze sheet of uncertain use decorated with raised ribs, forming part of a pattern of Late Celtic (?) character. Late Celtic ornament on a piece of bronze was found at Rhostryfan.³ From IA (crevice).

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxxxiii, 242, etc., and fig. 1, Room C.

² In this section the lettering of the rooms has been simplified. For instance, IA = House I, Room A. The exact find-spots are recorded in the description of the rooms above. All the finds have been presented by Mr. Hugh Hughes to the National Museum of Wales. For the drawings of the bronze the writer is indebted to Messrs. L. Munro and G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., and of the querns to Mr. W. F. Grimes, F.S.A.

³ *Arch. Camb.* 1923, 93.

(b) *Lead.*

1. A large, almost spherical (c. 4 in. diameter), lump of lead (weight 3 lb. $\frac{2}{3}$ oz.) with remains of an iron object embedded in it. From I A



topsoil. This may have been merely the 'stock-in-trade' of a plumber, but the iron object is against this hypothesis, and the suggestion made by Mr. Stuart Piggott that it is a weight seems the most likely. Cf. *Sussex Arch. Coll.* lxviii, 16 (Caburn, etc.).

2. A much oxidized slab of lead, with average thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ in., probably once circular (c. 3 in. in diameter). It has had one quarter cut away in ancient times and is more likely than no. 1 to be stock-in-trade. From II c on paving.

3. A piece of lead, much oxidized, now shaped like half a thimble without a top. This also may be scrap material, but may once have been applied to a wooden object. From II A, crevice of floor.

FIG. 2. Piece of bronze sheet with ornament of Late Celtic (?) character from I A,

v. p. 302 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(c) *Iron.*

The largest iron object is a wedge, 6 in. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in section, tapering at one end. It was found in the topsoil of I B near the wall

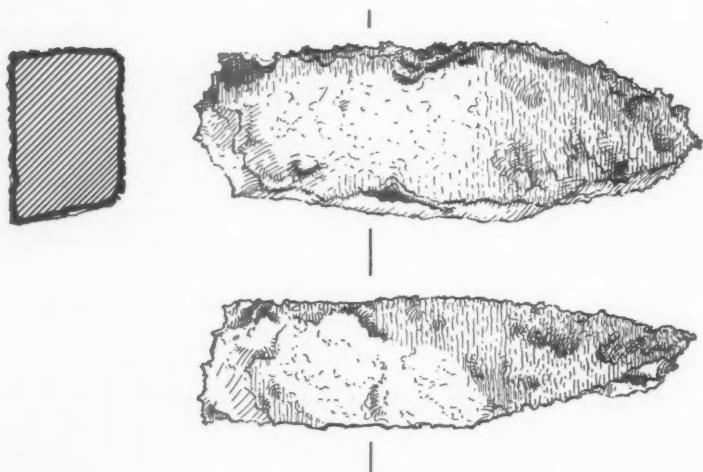


FIG. 3. Iron wedge from I B, v. p. 307 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

at the north-east side (fig. 3). A flat piece of iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, diamond-shaped (the sides originally being 1 in. long) was found in the culvert of I B. Nine iron nails were found (two in I B, one on the floor and one in the shallow trench), two in II A (on the floor), two in II B (on the floor), one each on the floor of II D and II E. These are all pieces of small nails

rectangular in section (c. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square) and with round heads, where preserved. The other nail (from II A post-hole at door, v. p. 309) was larger ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. average section) and, lacking the head, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long (fig. 4: since the drawing was made, the head, probably round, has been found close to the post-hole).



FIG. 4. Iron nail from II A post-hole at door, v. p. 309 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

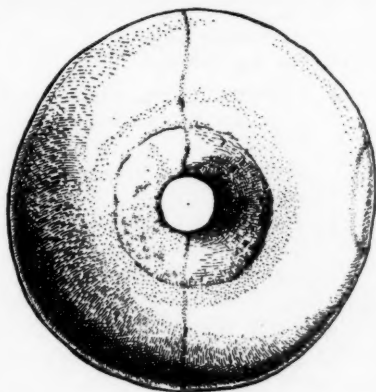
II. GLASS

One piece of window glass, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, was found on the bottom of the partition trench in I B. The edges are not very worn and there are no signs of chipping.

III. STONE

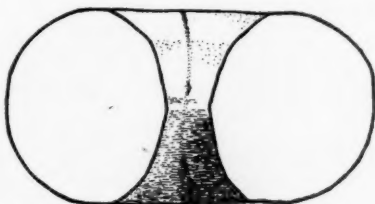
(a) Holed stone (fig. 5).

This is a water-worn boulder of carboniferous sandstone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Both flat sides have also been ground or polished smooth. In the centre is a hole of hour-glass shape ($\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide), which has been worked by picking and then boring from both sides. It was found forming part of the floor of II B close to the east wall, and not in the debris covering the floor. From its position it would seem to have been out of use during the occupation of the room. There are no signs of use as an ordinary pounder, and the care expended on it suggests that it may have served a more important purpose.



(b) Pounders, etc.

A number of large pebbles, which may have been used as pounders, etc., were found in the debris filling the rooms, but few bore really certain traces of use as human implements.



A carboniferous sandstone pebble, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, found in the floor of I A, had one flattened facet, 1 in. in diameter, which seemed to have been caused by pounding. It is clear from the number of querns etc. that many such stones were in use, but amongst such abundance of

FIG. 5. Holed stone from II B, v. p. 311 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

material to hand, few may have been used long enough to show marks of that use.

Pot boilers were also sometimes found, but never abundantly.

(c) *Perforated slates* (pl. LIV, 2).

Nine of these were found, all but one in House I, ranging in size from $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7 in. to less than 2 in. in diameter. All but one came from the topsoil or debris in the rooms, but they certainly date from the occupation of the houses. All have been perforated, sometimes eccentrically, by picking from both sides, as is shown by pick marks not only on some of the perfect specimens, but also on the one which has been only half made. Half of one similar slate was found at Segontium and two whole ones at Rhostryfan, and the subject has been discussed in the report on the latter site,¹ where parallels are given. Clearly the smaller ones cannot have been weights of any kind, either on loom or net, nor could they have been used as pot-covers on account of their size. The suggestion of dress fasteners seems precluded by the small hole. Possibly the larger ones were weights and the smaller ones spindle-whorls, although now irregular in shape on account of ancient breakage.

The list is as follows:

1. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., picked from both sides, but never finished. From I A on floor, east side.
2. Diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Without hole, but pick marks indicate that perforation was intended. From I A in black soil below cobbles, west side.
3. 3 in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Hole $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Of mauve slate. From I A in black soil on top of main drain, midway along.
4. Diameter 2 in. Hole $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. From I B in bottom of partition trench, north-east side.
5. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. with large hole ($1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter), which may have been due to breakage. From I A topsoil.
6. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7 in. Hole $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. From I A on floor, west side.
7. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hole in centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From I A on floor near the hearth.
8. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. Hole $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. From II A topsoil.
9. Broken across perforation, now 6 in. by 4 in., but may have been about 6 in. circular with hole eccentric. From I in topsoil on road outside the entrance to the house.

(d) *Querns, etc.* (figs. 6 and 7).

No saddle querns were found.

1. Rotary quern. Height 7 in.; maximum diameter $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. with hole 1 in. deep and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Of a fine-grained dull red grit. About two-thirds is preserved. Found in the debris on the wall-top of I A in June 1933, i.e. before the excavations began, by Mr. Hugh Hughes.

¹ *Arch. Camb.* 1923, 90-1.



1. House II, Room D



2. House II, Room F

2. Rotary quern, over 5 in. high, of similar stone, but finer and redder. Found just west of three large stones, which may be part of a ruined room 15 ft. south of I B (v. p. 302). About one-third is preserved.
3. Rotary quern of Anglesey grit. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter 12 in.

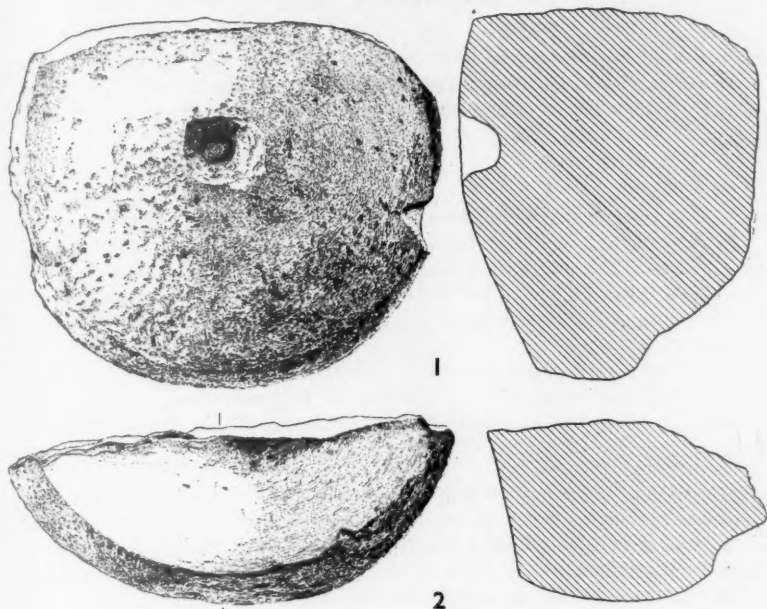


FIG. 6. Querns nos. 1 and 2 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Pronounced roll or collar at top. From I A topsoil, east side. Two-thirds preserved in two pieces.

4. Rotary quern of similar type and dimensions, of Anglesey grit. Rudimentary roll at top; concavity of underside very large. From I A topsoil. About one-third only preserved.
5. Mortar of fine-grained dull red grit (as no. 2). Height 5 in.; diameter 12-13 in. Trough is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and is studded with very small hollows as if by picking to roughen the surface. From II B debris in entrance.
6. Piece of Anglesey grit, hollowed for use as quern or rubber of another kind. The arc is too small for a saddle quern, and in shape the stone does not seem to be any part of a rotary quern. From I A topsoil.
7. Large boulder (18 in. by 14 in. by 8 in.) with smooth circular hollow on upper surface (11 in. diameter, 2 in. deep). From I A topsoil.

8. Similar stone, but smaller (10 in. by 10 in. by 5 in.), and the hollow (9 in. by 7 in. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep) is not so smooth. The underside of the stone seems to have been deliberately broken for the sake of stability. From I B topsoil.
9. Similar stone (7 in. by 6 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.) with hollow ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. deep), which is rough, but may have been used. From I A topsoil.

Undoubtedly the hollows on these stones (nos. 7-9) are in origin natural, but their present condition, at least in the cases of nos. 7 and 8, must be due to use as mortars for household or industrial purposes.

IV. POTTERY

(a) *Samian*.

One piece of decorated ware was found (in the top of the filling of the partition trench in I B). One moulded rib or stalk alone is visible.

Eleven other sherds were found, two in I B, one in II B, seven in II D, and one outside II E. The find-spots are recorded in the description of the rooms. It is impossible to say whether these were originally plain or decorated.

All the sherds were small and very friable.¹ Little, if any, glaze remained, and it was some time before the fragments were recognized as Samian, which they undoubtedly are, rather than a fine type of daub.

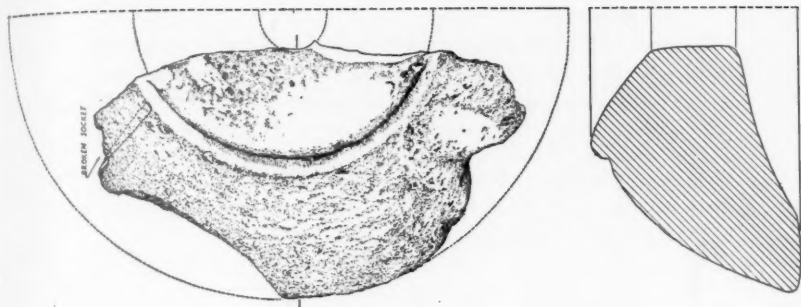
(b) *Coarse ware* (fig. 8).

Fifty-eight sherds, mostly small, were found. Of these, fifty-four were of black or dark grey ware, two of light grey, and one each of buff and red ware (no. 4). All are typically Romano-British, mainly from *ollae* or plates, and there was no trace of any 'native' fabric, which might have been produced either during or after the Roman occupation.

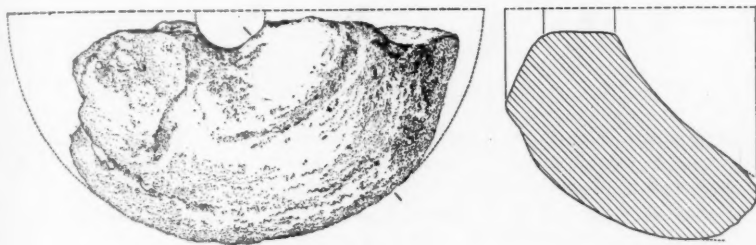
All the rims except one, a plate like no. 7, are shown in fig. 8.

1. Rim of flanged bowl of hard burnished black ware, tinged with brown on interior surface. From II A.
2. Similar bowl, but larger. Fine hard black ware, inner surface fired red. From II D.
3. Pie-dish with flat rim of hard, gritty grey ware with buff surfaces and coated with dark grey or black slip (?), mostly worn off. Hole for rivet close to an old fracture. From II D.
4. Portion of base of soft reddish buff ware, core buff, both surfaces reddish buff. Particles of grit, once in the surface, have fallen out. From II A.
5. Rim of straight-sided plate of rather gritty dark grey ware. Worn. From II A.
6. Rim of plate with curved side of fine hard dark grey or black ware. Outer edge, just below rim, has been burnished. From I B.
7. Similar rim, but thinner, of rather gritty, hard dark grey ware.

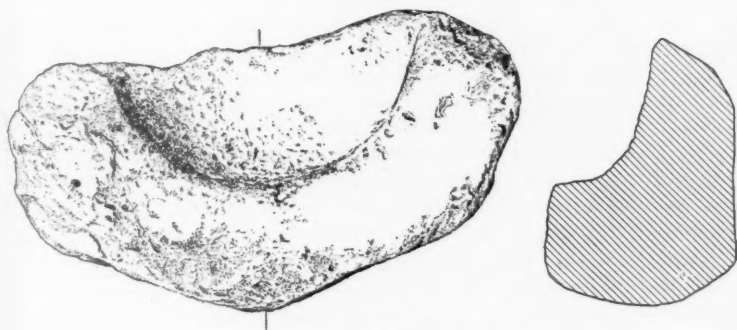
¹ They have now been treated for preservation through the kindness of Mr. Alexander Keiller, F.S.A., and Mr. Stuart Piggott.



3



4



5

FIG. 7. Querns nos. 3 and 4, and mortar no. 5 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Burnished curved lines on side. From II A. A similar rim was found in II B.

8. Recurved rim of an *olla* of hard black burnished ware. From II A.

Although none of these types, except the *olla*, appears to have been found at Rhostryfan,¹ all are common on Roman sites in Britain. Flanged bowls (Collingwood, *Archaeology of Britain*, p. 224, 30) are a feature of the third and fourth centuries A.D., and the plates, although difficult to date without associated objects, are commonest in the middle and late Roman period. The pie-dish (no. 3) may be somewhat earlier, and the

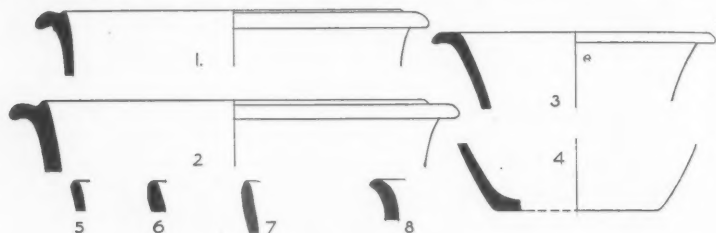


FIG. 8. Coarse pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$)

fragment of *olla* (no. 8) is certainly not from one of the later overhanging rim type. Both of these types are, however, not easy to date exactly and may well have persisted into the later centuries.

As was remarked in the case of Rhostryfan,² it cannot be expected that normal dating of potsherds will hold good in a remote native village, where survival has to be taken into account. The comparative frequency of Samian sherds, although small and worn, and the absence of typical fourth-century red ware and *mortaria* do, however, suggest that the occupation should be placed in the middle of the Roman period, from c. A.D. 150–300. The excavations at Breiddin Hill Camp, Montgomeryshire, have shown that a native reoccupation of that hill-fort occurred at the end of the fourth century; it is differentiated by almost exclusively red ware (Roman colour-coated vessels and local imitations), with the addition of a few white ‘hammer-head’ *mortaria*. An earlier phase (Period III) revealed during these excavations (report forthcoming in *Arch. Camb.*) provides an exact parallel for the Caerau farmsteads; it has a semi-defended native village, which used exclusively Roman pottery and ornaments in the Middle Roman period.

NOTE.—Whilst this report has been in the press Sir Cyril Fox, Mr. W. J. Hemp, and Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford on a visit to the site discovered three sherds of *mortaria*, which had been washed out of House II Courtyard since the excavation. All are of buff or pinkish-buff ware, and the two rims included are similar to Bushe-Fox nos. 38 and 58 (*Wroxeter Report I*, fig. 19), which are dated at Wroxeter to the late first or early second century A.D.

¹ *Arch. Camb.* 1923, 107.

² *Ibid.* 106.

as

A.

en

ed

of

to

te

he

5

ng

nd

nat

ge,

cy

cal

he

om

nt-

ort

ost

(s),

ier

ng

it

ery

ox,

ite

of

uff

58

rst



1. The Rillaton gold cup ($\frac{1}{2}$)



2. The Clare Reliquary ($\frac{1}{2}$)

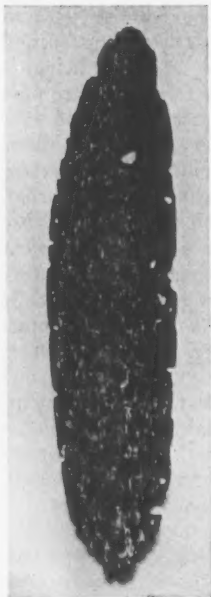
Notes

Royal Treasure Trove.—It will be welcome news to archaeologists that two famous gold relics, which have been lost to sight for nearly a century, have been presented to the British Museum by His Majesty the King, Patron of our Society. The Rillaton gold cup, reproduced in Evans's *Bronze Implements*, p. 408, fig. 509 from a drawing, has now been repaired, and recalls the handled beakers which have come to light in recent years (pl. LVIII, 1). The body and base are regularly corrugated, and the broad thin handle is bordered with impressed lines. The height is 3.3 in., weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. troy, and of the damage only a few cracks are now visible. It was found in 1837, within a containing pottery vessel and with part of a bronze dagger, in a barrow on the waste of Rillaton manor, Linkinhorne, Cornwall, near the stone circle known as the Hurlers (*Arch. Journ.* xxiv, 189; Hencken, *Archaeology of Cornwall*, p. 301, under Linkinhorne). The pottery is irretrievably lost, but the form of the cup and the ornamentation of the dagger point to a date about 1400 B.C., and all were in a cist containing an unburnt burial. Another gold object is a torc of most unusual character, dating from the second or first century B.C. It consists of eight twisted strands in four pairs, fused into broad terminal loops which have chevron and dotted lines tooled on the plain surface, with a pearly border on the outer edge. The metal is unusually pale, and weighs $13\frac{3}{4}$ oz. troy. It is a late example of the Gaulish national ornament, and was found in 1848 in Needwood Forest, Staffordshire (*Archaeologia*, xxiii, 175, pl. VIII; *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 467, pl. LXXXI). The torc seems to have been unearthed by fox-cubs, as a game-keeper saw it at the mouth of a fox-earth and surrendered it to the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Clare Reliquary.—Acquired as Treasure Trove, and now transferred to the British Museum by His Majesty, the Clare pendent cross and chain (pl. LVIII, 2) were found together in 1866 during the construction of the railway-station on the site of Clare Castle, Suffolk, and have fortunately remained intact. The Archaeological Institute had it on exhibition in 1867 (*Arch. Journ.* xxv, 60), and it appeared later at the Victoria and Albert Museum (Exhibition of English Art, 1930, Cat. no. 833), and at the Exhibition of British Art at Burlington House in 1934 (Cat. no. 1496). The cross measures nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length and is suspended from a chain of cabled links, also of gold. On the front is a panel of the Crucifixion reserved on a ground retaining traces of red enamel. On a scroll above is the inscription INRI in black letter, and on each arm of the cross is a letter of the same inscription, among delicately pounced scroll-patterns. In each angle of the cross is a pearl transfixing by a gold wire, and the back is entirely covered with a foliate scroll in the same technique. A central cavity contains a piece of wood and a granite fragment, perhaps representing the True Cross and the Rock of Calvary. The pendant is of English origin and may be assigned to the early fifteenth century. It is

clearly related to a large class of finger-rings usually described as iconographic, with sacred figures similarly engraved on the bezel; and among other objects may be compared a gold pendant in the Norwich Castle Museum, exhibited in 1930 at the Victoria and Albert Museum (Cat. as above, no. 832).

A Bull-roarer of Le Moustier Age from Pin Hole Cave, Creswell Crags, Derbyshire.—Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, F.S.A., communicates the following:—



Bull-roarer from Creswell Crags ($\frac{1}{2}$)

This interesting object was found by the writer in August 1934, at a depth of 12 ft., in the second of the three Mousterian horizons of the lower cave-earth of the Pin Hole Cave, at a point 75 ft. from the datum of the excavations. It is of bone, elliptical in form, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in extreme width, and has a maximum thickness of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. At one end, the thickest portion of the bone, a hole for suspension has been drilled by the rotation of a pointed tool. This is of 'hour-glass' section, indicating drilling from both sides, and the hole is placed slightly out of the centre line of the object. The material is part of the long bone of a large animal, probably bison or mammoth, and in section is slightly convex on one surface (the natural outer surface of the bone) and flat upon the other. The flat surface bears evidence of having been originally rubbed down and polished by friction upon a fine-grained sandstone, and the edges have received similar treatment in order to produce the symmetrical outline. In common with many other bones and bone-splinters contained in the lower cave-earth, this object has been slightly disintegrated by the action of dissolving agents during the long period of water-logging to which the Mousterian layers were subjected, due to the partial submergence of the Creswell ravine during the melting of the

ice-fields in glacial events which succeeded the second Mousterian occupation. Evidence of two such submergences are distinguishable in the cave deposit, one at least of which is clearly subsequent to the period of occupation represented by this bull-roarer. Disintegration has been most active upon the flat surface, which, being the spongy interior of the bone, would be less resistant; in places it has penetrated entirely through the bone in the form of small perforations and has also destroyed the edges in places. Patches of the original polish remain, however, both upon the edges and the flat surface, and the striae resulting from friction in its production are well preserved. The accompanying illustration shows the flat surface, and the white portions of the picture indicate remnants of polish upon which light is reflected.



1. Socketed celt from Yorkshire ($\frac{2}{3}$)



2. Romano-British sculpture, Dorset ($\frac{1}{2}$)



Bronze Jug found near Dunfermline

When found, the perforations caused by disintegration were sealed with cave-earth and were not fully revealed until after treatment of the bone in a bath of size, but the large perforation was at once noticed. In view of the resemblance of the object to a bull-roarer, a string was attached, and, when whirled rapidly, it proved to give out the characteristic note of such.

It has been examined by Dr. A. C. Haddon, of Cambridge, Dr. H. S. Harrison, Mr. R. U. Sayce, M.A., and other authorities, who agree that this example is apparently a bull-roarer of typical form, and the occurrence of such in a Mousterian deposit is of great scientific interest and importance. A series of perforated phalanges, bone piercers, and other examples of worked bone have been found in the same Mousterian level, and these, together with the bull-roarer described, appear to indicate a higher degree of culture than has generally been assigned to Mousterian man.

A looped socketed celt from Yorkshire.—The Reverend J. S. Purvis, F.S.A., reports that the celt here illustrated (pl. LIX, 1) was discovered in North Street, Bridlington, in 1932, at a depth not definitely ascertained, but probably about 1 ft. 6 in. The length of the implement is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the socket-opening measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is of bronze, and the flat surfaces show much striation by grinding.

Romano-British sculpture.—A parallel to the Camerton find described in the last number of the *Antiq. Journal*, p. 206, is provided by our Fellow Lt.-Col. Drew, who is in charge of Dorchester Museum (pl. LIX, 2). It is a Cowstone pebble from the Upper Greensand (as determined by Dr. Dighton Thomas) chipped to a waist and engraved on one face in low relief with a circular human mask, below which are visible four interlaced circles drawn with compasses. It is complete at the head, but broken off below, and the present length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. It was dug up in a garden in the hamlet of Eype, between Bridport and the coast of Dorset, about November 1935, and is reproduced by permission of the owner, Mrs. Cranko. It is evidently a late Roman ex-voto, and its Tau-like features are well exemplified in the series from a temple in the Forest of Halatte, Dépt. Oise, but there is nothing from that prolific site (Espérandieu, *Bas-Reliefs, Statues et Bustes de la Gaule romaine*, v, 132-7) to explain the interlaced rings, which may represent a neck-ornament. Eype and Camerton are about forty-five miles apart, almost in a north-to-south line; and both areas are fruitful in Romano-British remains.

A dated bronze jug.—At a recent meeting a medieval specimen was shown by our Fellow Mr. L. A. Lawrence which is not only attractive in itself but helps to date similar examples, whether in bronze or pottery. It is a jug (pl. LX), found near Dunfermline in 1896, 7 in. high, with slightly sagging base, a low cordon round the neck, a shallow groove above the bulge, and a stout handle, all cast in one piece. Repairs have been effected on the lip and spout in another metal. The surface is in good order, and inside can be seen the impress of several coins. These numbered about 300 when found; and many which have been examined give approximately 1280 as the earliest mintage represented and 1345 as the date of deposit.

They belong to the first three Edwards, with one of Jean d'Avesnes of Hainault, and the series will be published shortly in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Both in date and profile a close parallel is the well-known ewer found among the possessions of King Premeh at Kumassi in 1895, which bears the badge of Richard II and is clearly of the fourteenth century (pl. xvii in the volume presented to Sir Hercules Read on his retirement from the British Museum in 1921, and *Proceedings*, xvii, 82). This is no less than 2 ft. in height, and has a cupola lid. As dates for pottery are rare and important, reference may be made to other Scottish hoards in jugs of earthenware. The *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, lvii, 120, figures a jug that contained coins deposited about 1300 at Auchencart, Ayrshire; another found full of coins of Edward I near Kinghorn, Fife (vol. xix, 38); and a third with English and other coins at Craigengillan, Kirkcudbrightshire (xlviii, 398), deposited soon after 1330. Political troubles are sufficient reason for hoarding at that period, and, though the coins are now of little value, their evidence as to contemporary containers is welcome to all concerned with medieval types.

A Charter of Stephen.—The following charter of Stephen, now in the possession of Mrs. Hammond, of St. Alban's Court, Nonnington, Kent, is communicated by Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A. It relates to the estate of the owner, and has been continuously preserved by her predecessors in title. It appears to be a normal product of the royal chancery, and is written in a regular upright hand. The seal, which is much damaged but recognizable as the second seal of Stephen, is pendent from a double tag. It has not been previously printed, though it is mentioned in Hasted's account¹ of the manor of 'Estwala' or 'Esol', but with the mistaken attribution of the gift to St. Albans to William d'Aubigny, the butler, ancestor of the earls of Arundel. Dr. Ward suggests the very probable date of 1141, in November or December. The rigid limits of date are 1139–52, though the witnesses suggest the earlier part of the period:

S. rex Anglorum, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, Justiciario, Vicecomiti, Baronibus, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Chent; salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse in perpetuum elemosinam deo et ecclesie Sancti Albani, et monachis in ea deo serui-entibus; donationem illam quam Nigellus de Albineio eis fecit in elemosinam pro salute anime sue; de manerio et Estwala. Quare uolo et firmiter precipio quod ecclesia prefata et monachi teneant manerium illud bene, et in pace, et libere et quiete, et honorifice, in bosco, et plano, et pratis, et pasturis, et aquis, et stagnis, et uuis, et nemitis, et omnibus locis, et cum omnibus aliis rebus, et libertatibus, et quietanciis, et liberis consuetudinibus, que ad illud pertinent cum quibus prefatus Nigellus uel aliquis ante eum unquam melius uel liberius tenuit, et sicut ipse illud eis dedit et concessit in elemosinam, et sicut rex Henricus illud eis concessit et per cartam suam confirmauit. Testibus, Matilde regina, et Roberto de Ver, et Willelmo de Ipra, et Adam de Beln'. Apud Westmonasterium.

¹ *Hist. of Kent* (1797), ix, 254.

Painted pebbles from Essex.—The pebbles here illustrated by permission of Professor R. de la Bere, of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, were found with very many others in pulling down an old house at Dedham. All are decorated with a grotesque human face, in either white or black paint. It is believed that they were placed in the backs of ovens, and that their purpose was the twofold one of testing the oven for heat and of



Painted pebbles from Dedham, Essex ($\frac{3}{4}$)

keeping away evil spirits from the contents. It is hoped that their publication may elicit further information on a somewhat obscure subject.

Seal matrix made from a coin.—This peculiar matrix is here illustrated by kind permission of the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, to which



Seal matrix made from a Roman coin ($\frac{1}{2}$)

museum it has been presented by Mrs. Fuller of Luffenham, a granddaughter of Mr. Charles Faulkner, F.S.A., of Deddington, in whose collection it was. It is of brass, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, and has for design an eagle. The legend reads: + S. COSTANTINI. S. MARTINI. The interest in the matrix lies, however, in the fact that it has been made from a first brass (*sestertius*) of Antoninus Pius. The reverse, on which the medieval design is engraved, has been rubbed smooth for that purpose, but the obverse still shows the laureate head of the emperor to right and a few letters (AVG PI) of the inscription, which probably ran ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP COS III [A.D. 140-4], the head belonging to that period. On the neck of the Emperor is the mark where a handle was brazed on when the coin was converted into a seal. The engraver has skilfully taken advantage of

the high relief of the Emperor's head to enable him to cut the eagle deeply. The seal was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1796, i, 373), and very inadequately illustrated. Since then it appears to have been lost sight of. According to the account in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it was 'dug up by labourers raising a stone to repair the turnpike road leading from Kettering to Thrapston and was found in the parish of Woodford'. A subsequent note (*ibid.* p. 487) identifies the medieval owner with a member of the St. Martin family who held knight's fees in Etton, in Northampton, in the reign of Edward III, and were benefactors of Luffield priory in the same county a couple of centuries earlier.

The date of the medieval engraving is probably the first half of the thirteenth century.

The Roman Inscriptions of Britain.—The standard publication of Roman inscriptions belonging to this country is the seventh volume of the Berlin *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, compiled by Emil Hübner and published in 1873. Since that date five supplements have appeared in the *Éphéméris Epigraphica*; the fourth and fifth, by Haverfield, being large and important. All these publications are very rare and difficult to obtain, and they have no common index. Further supplements were published in Haverfield's British Academy papers on Roman Britain in 1913 and 1914, and since 1921 annually in the *Journal of Roman Studies*. Thus scattered, the material (whose prime importance to the historian of the period need not be emphasized) is extremely difficult to use; the student wishing to know what has been published on a given inscription has to search all these different publications, if he can obtain access to them. It was Haverfield's intention to issue a new *corpus*, and before his death he had already entered into negotiations with the Clarendon Press for publication and had secured the services of our Fellow Mr. R. G. Collingwood as draughtsman and assistant. Since then Mr. Collingwood has been continuing the collection of material, and now finds himself in sight of the end. Most of the inscriptions in the leading collections, public and private, have been drawn. But there remains the final and necessarily laborious task of searching for inscriptions that have been overlooked. For assistance in this final clean-up, an appeal is being made to all readers of this *Journal* to send information about any Roman inscription with which they are acquainted, in a place where it is likely to have eluded search hitherto, either to the editor of the new *corpus* (Professor R. G. Collingwood, 15 Belbroughton Road, Oxford) or to one of three collectors who have undertaken to assist in special districts:—for England south of a line joining Gloucester to the Wash, Mr. C. E. Stevens, Magdalen College, Oxford; for everything north of that line, our Fellow Mr. E. B. Birley, Chesterholm, Bardonia Mill, Northumberland; for Wales, our Fellow Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Every inscription of Roman date is wanted, except (1) coins, (2) makers' names on Samian pottery, (3) inscriptions brought from foreign countries by travellers in modern times. The post-Roman inscriptions of the west and north are not to be included.

Obituary Notice

Mrs. Mortimer Wheeler. The loss to English Archaeology caused by the untimely death on 15th April of Tessa Verney Wheeler is a very real one, but only those who knew her work at close range can be aware how great that loss is. She was tireless and unendingly competent; no task was too laborious, and whatever emergency might arise she could find the energy to take her full part in meeting it. If it were not so, we should not be mourning for her to-day. She left herself no margin of strength, and an operation whose result might have been awaited with equanimity has in the event proved too great an ordeal.

Archaeology in this country has in the last few decades made very marked progress, and notably in the science of prehistory and the technique of field work which is an essential factor therein. Mrs. Wheeler's share in this progress was no small one. In the various excavations carried out under the superintendence of her husband her help was invaluable. Her gift for organization, her inexhaustible cheerfulness and good humour, and her personal charm ensured the smooth running of many an enterprise. All was done as part of the day's work, and it was not every one who realized that the one who undertook all these exacting labours was herself a fully qualified antiquary, whose whole time might profitably have been devoted to archaeological study to the exclusion of all else. When at the end of each season's work the directors of an excavation made their formal report at an evening meeting of the Society, and the room at Burlington House, always crowded beyond its normal capacity on such occasions, followed with close interest the record of discovery, no one was greeted with warmer applause than Mrs. Wheeler, when it was possible to get her to add a few modest words to what had been said by her colleagues.

Another side of her activity, and one which promised even more important results in the future, had to do with the training of the archaeologists of the future. Schools of Archaeology at our Universities, though no new thing, have grown greatly in importance in our own days, in spite of the tragic preoccupations of recent years. By reason of her husband's official duties as Keeper of the London Museum, it has been in London that her energies found their fullest scope, and from small beginnings the recognition of the need for a school of archaeological study in London has developed, and has taken shape in the project of an Institute of Archaeology in connexion with the University of London. From the outset Mrs. Wheeler had taken on herself the onerous duty of secretary to the Organizing Committee, and after many difficulties and hindrances which it is not necessary to record here, had seen the scheme brought to maturity. Head-quarters for the Institute had at last been secured, in an admirable position, and the work of adapting the buildings, at considerable cost, to their new purpose, had been thoroughly considered, and is now on the point of starting. The final orders to the

contractor were given on the day that Mrs. Wheeler entered the hospital for her operation. The Institute must go on without her; but it must ever be a memorial to her, an abiding record of a life cut short in the prime of its powers.

She was elected a Fellow in 1928, had served on the Council, and was a member of the Research Committee.

CHARLES PEERS.

Reviews

Medieval Christian Imagery as illustrated by the Painted Windows of Great Malvern Priory Church, Worcestershire, together with a Description and Explanation of all the Ancient Glass in the Church. By G. McN. RUSHFORTH, F.S.A. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xx + 456. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1936. 63s.

This magnificent book on the painted windows of Great Malvern Priory Church is, as the title suggests, a study as well of Medieval Christian Imagery (surely a better term than Iconography), and the name of our distinguished Fellow Mr. G. McN. Rushforth is an assurance of accurate and complete scholarship.

Mr. Rushforth's interest in the Malvern glass dates from 1903 when he came to live at Malvern, and he had the advantage in 1910 of watching the work of releading then being carried out under the supervision of our Fellow the late Provost of Eton. During the war much of the glass was removed for safety, and the opportunity was taken of making complete photographic records of each panel before it was put back. These photographs were published in six folio volumes (Gloucester, 1916-35), and a copy of this rare and valuable work is in the Society's Library. During the whole of the time of the last releading Mr. Rushforth was in close touch with the work, and he gained an unrivalled knowledge both of the materials and of the problems which were presented. For in the centuries since the Dissolution of the Priory the windows had suffered terribly from vandalism, neglect, the forces of nature, and the tragic ignorance of restorers. What is known of this long history of decay and confusion is set out at the beginning of the volume, and it is a necessary preliminary to Mr. Rushforth's main intention, which is 'to make the Malvern windows intelligible to-day'. A mere record of what exists to-day is therefore not enough. Much of the glass has been wholly or partially destroyed; some of it, in spite of the last careful efforts at rearrangement, has had, for practical reasons, to be left in what is known to be not its original position. On all these points Mr. Rushforth has given the fullest possible information, and he has made skilful use of all the extant descriptions such as those of Habington (early seventeenth century), William Thomas (d. 1738), and an anonymous Malvern MS. We have therefore presented to us a practically complete reconstruction of the original arrangement of the windows, each panel being described in detail with a care that is beyond all praise. This is not all. Mr. Rushforth, from his wide knowledge of Christian art, shows us in addition how, in the development of that art, 'each subject has reached the form which it presents at Malvern, and also why and how it interested people in the Middle Ages'. This is the justification of the main title of the book, and it is precisely the abundance and variety of the information of this kind, supported by no less than three elaborate indexes, which will make it henceforth indispensable for student and scholar.

Mr. Rushforth modestly admits his obligations to famous predecessors such as Wilpert, Künstle, and Mâle, but how much he tells us that only his own experience and observation have taught him, and how certain it is that any doubts which may occur to the reviewer will always in the end be resolved in the author's favour! The index of painted glass in other churches is particularly valuable, as most of the examples are from English sources.

In discussing the artistic sources (direct or indirect) of the Biblical subjects in the Malvern glass, Mr. Rushforth gives a brief account of the origin of the cycles of Old Testament pictures, and he deals also with the influence of illuminated manuscripts, including the *Hortus Deliciarum* of Herrade of Hohenburg. In the course of the book he refers frequently but without exaggeration to the influence of the religious drama, and he makes full use of the *Biblia Pauperum* and *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*. Of these latter he says that while the compositions of some of the Malvern windows or of parts of them 'are sometimes almost direct copies from the *Biblia Pauperum* and *Speculum*, still oftener the print has provided the basis or outline of a design which has then been varied with more or less freedom by the glass-painter' (p. 42). The influence of the liturgical Gospels is also pointed out (cf. pp. 292 and 295).

The exposition begins with the great east window, which Mr. Rushforth assigns to the second quarter of the fifteenth century, and considers, in agreement with Mr. J. A. Knowles, to be the work of one of the York glaziers. Next in order come the windows of the quire clearstories, followed by those of the clearstories of the nave, then by those of the aisles of nave and quire, and those of the transept with the wonderful 'Magnificat', which was completed before the Christmas of 1501.

The book is admirably illustrated by some 188 figures, a few of which are in colour. The errors in printing are few; on p. 88 figs. 25 and 26 should be read in the reverse order, and on p. 147, line 4, for 'or' read 'of'. There are one or two inaccuracies in the list of subscribers.

A book such as Mr. Rushforth has given us here is virtually beyond criticism, especially from one who can lay no claim to expert knowledge. The following observations and suggestions refer to unimportant details. Pp. 77 and 78, on the Easter liturgical drama and the *depositio crucis* reference can now be made to Karl Young, *The Drama of the Medieval Church*, Oxford 1933, i, 132 sqq. P. 115, on the cult of St. Anne, its popularity at Worcester and the possibility that it spread from there to monastic communities, see A. Wilmart, 'Les compositions d'Osbert de Clare en l'honneur de Sainte Anne', *Annales de Bretagne*, xxxvii, 1926, pp. 1 sqq. and especially p. 10 (reprinted in Wilmart, *Auteurs spirituels et textes dévots du Moyen Âge latin*, Paris, 1932, pp. 261 sqq. and p. 264). It may be noted that Osbert of Clare frequently applies to Anne the epithet *parens* which appears in the Malvern window. On p. 279, in a most interesting discussion, Mr. Rushforth, following Prof. Cornell of Upsala, shows that the Nativity in the north aisle of the nave follows a design which is ultimately based on the description of the Nativity in the Revelation of St. Bridget of Sweden, where the Mother kneels while the Child is born and

then adores Him. The kneeling Mary, says Mr. Rushforth, is St. Bridget's own creation, though there are a few earlier works which show the Mother adoring the Child lying in the manger. This idea is embodied too in the wonderful words of the Office 'Virgo quem genuit adoravit', and also in the *Mariale* of Bernard of Morlas (c. 1140),

Adorabas et lactabas
Deum factum hominem.

Cf. Hirn, *The Sacred Shrine*, pp. 358 and 534, n. 23.

Lastly, I should like to say something about the *Gaude* inscriptions in the Magnificat scenes. Mr. Rushforth has identified (p. 389) the inscription at the bottom of the Coronation scene,

Gaude fruens deliciis
nunc rosa iuncta lilio:
(e)munda nos a viciis
et tuo iunge filio,

as being the last strophe of a poem attributed to Herman Joseph of Steinfeld (d. 1241). For a summary of what is known about him see *Analecta Hymnica*, I, p. 536 sq., and for a text of the whole poem, *ib.*, xv, p. 93.¹ G. M. Dreves, the editor, does not think that there are any convincing reasons for assuming that Joseph is the author. As regards the other Malvern Magnificat inscriptions, it seems clear to me that they are taken from a rhymed and rhythmical poem on the 'Joys of Mary'. The completely decipherable lines, such as

Gaude pregnans divino radio,²

and

Gaude, gaudet mater cum filio,

and

Gaude, cernens prolem post triduum,

and

Gaude, Ihesus claret miraculo,

are in a familiar medieval rhythm, and it is with this in mind that the fragments must be completed, if, indeed, such completion is possible. So far as I am aware, neither Chevalier's *Repertorium* nor *Analecta Hymnica* provides any clue to the provenance of these verses. F. J. E. RABY.

¹ But the text given here reads:

Gaude fruens deliciis
nunc, rosa iuncta liliis,
emunda nos a vitio
et tuo iunge filio.

² This is the ray of light, so often shown in Annunciation pictures, and it is curious to find it at Malvern applied to the Visitation picture. Cf. John of Hoveden, *Philomena*, 5 [Leipzig, 1930]:

Salutata caelesti nuntio,
gravidaris divino radio,

of which the Malvern inscription seems to be an echo.

Romanesque Architecture in Western Europe. By A. W. CLAPHAM. 8 x 5½. Pp. xvi + 208, with 44 plates. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1936. 10s. 6d.

Studies in Romanesque architecture have, down to the present, been so confined to monographs on individual buildings and histories of particular regional or national styles that the publication of Mr. Clapham's *Romanesque Architecture in Western Europe* is a real event in the exposition of the subject. The book, which is an amplification of a series of lectures delivered in 1932 for the Courtauld Institute and for the Faculty of Modern History at Oxford, undertakes 'to present a general survey of the architecture and architectural sculpture of each country during the period under review, with the idea of determining the local forms of Romanesque expression, rather than providing an account of individual buildings', and in a matter of some two hundred pages fulfils this promise in an admirably concise and succinct form.

Chapter I is devoted to the Dark Ages and the Carolingian Renaissance; Chapter II to the widely diffused 'Lombard' type of building (to which Sr. Puig i Cadafalch has given the convenient name of 'first Romanesque architecture'), which immediately preceded the full Romanesque style. Having thus cleared up preliminary material, Mr. Clapham proceeds in six chapters, divided geographically, to survey the Romanesque buildings of Italy, Sicily and Dalmatia, France, the Holy Land, Spain, Normandy and England, Germany, Hungary and Scandinavia. He treats each separate field with precision and clarity, and condenses in a limited space the characteristics of each phase of the style. It requires only a hasty reading to discover that *Romanesque Architecture in Western Europe* is not an ordinary handbook, patched together out of published material, but is the personal expression of opinion of an authority in one field who has closely followed the latest developments in related studies. Mr. Clapham knows at first hand the Romanesque monuments of the Continent and the East, and is equally well acquainted with the Continental and American literature and controversies about them. The studies of Sr. Puig i Cadafalch, the differences of opinion between the late Kingsley Porter and the French archaeologists, Professor Conant's excavations at Cluny, and similar recent developments are thoroughly familiar to him, and in discussing controversial subjects he often throws new light on the problem.

Having dealt with the international first Romanesque style, the earliest examples of which are found in Lombardy, Mr. Clapham proceeds to sketch the later developments in that region, discusses the history of Lombard vaulting, and notes the characteristic features of the north Italian Romanesque, particularly the façade-screen with ascending and descending galleries following the line of the single low-pitched gable, and the galleries around the exterior of the apses, which developed from the first Romanesque blind niches.

The French chapter is perhaps the happiest of all, for the regional schools (excluding the Norman, which is treated later with the English monuments) are described in a style worthy of the country under discussion. In the section dealing with Central and Southern France the

problem of the road to Santiago and the group of so-called 'pilgrimage' churches is lightly touched upon in a rational manner. The characteristics of the schools of Provence, Auvergne, Burgundy, and the West are summed up, and one is shown how the school of the Île-de-France, which, dominated by Carolingian tradition, had been the most backward of all, reversed its position early in the twelfth century by the adoption of the ribbed vault, and progressed so rapidly that by 1140 it had evolved the true Gothic structure. The section dealing with French architectural sculpture—classified under the schools of Languedoc, Burgundy, and Provence—is brief but clear. The early work at Toulouse is mentioned, and the tympanum of Moissac signalled out for the highest praise. In dealing with Burgundian sculpture, Mr. Clapham, after a sensible summing up of the evidence, inclines toward an eleventh-century date for the eight great capitals of Cluny, and revises the dating of Vézelay, Saulieu, and Autun accordingly.

A sketch of the Romanesque style as transplanted in the Holy Land and the East by the Crusaders logically follows the French chapter, and in Chapter VI French influence in the Spanish peninsula is traced. Normandy and England are treated together in Chapter VII, and here the material is too familiar to require comment, apart from the plausible and original theory of Ottonian influence on English sculpture as an explanation of the Byzantine elements so markedly present in the throned Madonna and Child of York Minster, the Crucifix at Langford, and the Bradford-on-Avon angels. Scotland and Ireland are briefly discussed. The final chapter is devoted to Germany, Hungary, and Scandinavia. In Germany the Carolingian tradition, modified by later Italian influences, produced 'the extremely impressive and varied outline of the Rhineland churches, which for external mass and grouping have hardly been surpassed or even equalled elsewhere'.

There are 58 ground plans of churches, reproduced in the uniform scale of 72 ft. to 1 in. (except in the case of seven small buildings, where a scale of 48 ft. to 1 in. was necessary to bring out detail), and 7 excellent maps, showing the geographical distribution of the churches discussed. The 44 half-tone plates (generally with two reproductions to the page) are sharp and satisfactory, though for the magnitude of the subject the number is small. It has generally been impossible to give both exterior and interior views of a building, and one could wish for illustrations of the relatively unknown Hungarian and Scandinavian churches. However, the plates reproduce many unusual and valuable subjects, and one must not expect too much.

As *Romanesque Architecture in Western Europe* is published by the Clarendon Press in collaboration with the Courtauld Institute of Art, its primary purpose may be assumed to be that of a manual for the student of the history of art. In this connexion it will fulfil a long felt need, but its usefulness does not end there. It will be of considerable interest to the general reader and the traveller; the student of European history will find it a convenient guide to one of the more interesting aspects of the Middle Ages, and specialists in the various phases of Romanesque art

will undoubtedly find this compact synthesis both enlightening and stimulating.

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL.

The Aqueducts of Ancient Rome. By THOMAS ASHBY. Edited by I. A. RICHMOND. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xvi + 342. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1935. 63s.

The unkind fate that has put an end to so many attempts to do justice to the aqueducts of ancient Rome is at last baulked: though Thomas Ashby is dead before his time, the study of them that required his skill and devoted labour and scholarship will remain, another monument to that great man. The book is dedicated, as its author wished, to the memory of Lanciani; but Sir George Clausen's drawing of Ashby, reproduced as the frontispiece, and Mr. Higham's moving elegiacs on the title-page, combine with Mrs. Ashby's prefatory lines to let the reader add to the dedication the name, and realize something of the greatness, of Ashby himself. Mr. Richmond, as editor, contributes an introductory note, that reveals the meticulous care with which Ashby drafted and revised the material that has become welded into this harmonious and masterful study, while it justifies his own recasting of the first part of the book; in addition he has contributed, on lines suggested by Ashby's notes, the concluding two sections of the first part of the book; otherwise, apart from minor corrections of the kind that proof-reading always brings, the book is as Ashby himself wrote it. That in itself is sufficient warrant for its excellence; and the present reviewer (who has no qualifications, even if there were cause, to criticize) must content himself with an indication of how the subject is treated, and a reference to those parts of the book that he himself has found of particular interest.

The first part consists of a study of the water-supply of Rome and its history, prefaced by a record of previous students of the subject, from Biondo in the fifteenth century to Lanciani in the nineteenth (pp. 1-9): I. The making and preservation of the aqueducts in Roman times (pp. 10-16); II. The staff of the imperial water board (pp. 17-25); III. Sextus Iulius Frontinus: his career, the *de aquae ductu*, and his work (pp. 26-33); IV. The engineering of the aqueducts (pp. 34-47). Throughout this introduction is admirable alike in the completeness of its information and in the economy of its wording. To the present writer, the second section is particularly welcome, with its record of the staff which, under the Empire, was responsible for the upkeep of the system, including a list of the officials of whom a record survives, documented with a fullness of detail that renders reference to the *Prosopographia* (on which it is based) unnecessary; and the fourth section will be invaluable, not only as an essay on the construction and maintenance of aqueducts in ancient times, but also for the light that it throws on Roman economic theory.

Part II describes the actual remains. The aqueducts are taken, in the order of their construction, and discussed in the light of their recorded history (which is quoted in full at the head of each section) and a detailed study of the sources, course, and surviving remains of each. This part is

illustrated by a fine series of half-tone plates, more than thirty architectural drawings by the late F. G. Newton, and seven maps produced by the Istituto Geografico Militare—these last are collected in a sort of dust-trap at the end of the volume, instead of in a folder as they should have been: it is a pity that so fine a ship should have been spoiled for a ha'p'orth of tar.

Some monographs on the topography and structural remains of Rome are necessarily of interest only to specialists; this is a work that, for all the restriction of its scope in space and subject, yet retains real and general interest. 'The day is probably not far distant', Collingwood Bruce wrote in his *Roman Wall*,¹ 'when Newcastle and other large towns will be compelled to adopt the aqueduct system in its integrity.' It was already clear to him that the Roman system had advantages that the modern one lacks, but he could not realize—what it needed a study of this character to show—that the Roman system, too, was attended by difficulties and expense of upkeep; how great both must have been, Ashby's researches show only too clearly. It is on studies such as this that the economic history of Rome must be based. The light that it throws on the methods and ability, within their limits, of Roman water-engineers at their best is invaluable; and it will provide a key to many of the problems that remain to be faced in distant provinces as well as at the heart of the Empire.

ERIC BIRLEY.

Calendar of Ancient Correspondence concerning Wales. Edited by J. GORONWY EDWARDS, M.A. 10 × 6½. Pp. lvii + 301. Board of Celtic Studies, University of Wales. History and Law Series, no. ii. Cardiff: University Press Board, 1935. 15s.

The documents calendared in this volume are part of one of the large 'Special Collections' in P.R.O., the collection now called 'Ancient Correspondence', but formerly known as 'Royal and Historical Letters'. The whole collection—to quote from Mr. Edwards's Preface—amounts to sixty-two volumes, most of which contain some two hundred letters apiece. A list of the contents of vols. i–lviii was published by the Public Record Office in 1902 under the title *List of Ancient Correspondence of the Chancery and Exchequer* (P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, no. xv). Since that date vols. lix–lxii have been added.

As there exists no comprehensive and systematic Calendar of all the documents, the History and Law Section of the Board of Celtic Studies decided to undertake the publication of a calendar of those documents which directly concern Wales. The present volume is the result. Although many individual documents from among the Ancient Correspondence have been already published in extenso (about 70 out of the 600 odd letters here calendared) and the volumes of letters have been carefully worked over by previous writers on the history of Wales, it will still be an immense convenience to the student to have the letters made accessible in this form, and the editor has added greatly to the value of the Calendar

¹ Third edition, 1867, p. 131.

by the most painstaking efforts to settle the exact date of each letter, a truly laborious task.

To do this the editor has tapped a very large number of sources of information, and the result helps materially in straightening out some of the tangle of dates in Welsh history, especially in the early years of Edward I. He seems, however, to have overlooked one source in the Chester County Court Rolls (1259-97) recently edited by R. Stewart-Brown for the Chetham Society (vol. 84, N.S.). Entries in these rolls help to date a little more closely several of the letters, for example, the letter from David ap Gruffydd to Edward (p. 72). In this David complains that William de Venables had wrongfully brought an action against him in the shire Court of Chester relating to the lands of Hope and Estun. This letter the editor dates between 1278 and March 1282, but Chester Plea Roll no. 2 shows that the case came before the Court on the 16th December 1281. Again, in the case of Roger de Piuiesdon's complaint (p. 47), the editor's date of 1286-90 may probably be narrowed down to shortly after 10th February 1288, when an order to distrain against Roger was issued in the Chester County Court.

No doubt the editor had good reasons for the arrangement he has adopted in the order of printing, but these are not immediately apparent. He has printed the letters in the sequence in which they are to be found in the bound volumes at the P.R.O. and not in their order of date. It is true that he has provided a chronological List of Documents (xxxv-lvii), but this is not so helpful as it sounds. It is somewhat bewildering to the reader to find a letter dated 1415 immediately followed by one of 1282!

In view of the high level of scholarship shown in the editing it may seem ungenerous to find fault with the indexer, but there are a good number of cases which are open to criticism. In too many instances the indexer credits the English reader with a wider knowledge of that baffling language, Welsh, than is perhaps justified. For example, it may be general knowledge in Wales that Kayrcuby is the equivalent of Caergybi, but it would have helped English readers if the place had been indexed under the first, with a cross reference, and not under the second form. Again, Cogerth (p. 178) is not even indexed under Gogarth (the modern form) but under Gogerth; Kelteston (p. 207) the modern Kelsterton, is not indexed at all; Mudle (p. 37) is only to be found in the index under Middle; while no attempt is made to identify Sallo near Ribble (p. 104), obviously Sawley Abbey; Danewell—now Denwall in Wirral—or 'Parcum' probably (Neston) Park, half a mile from Denwall Creek, where ships used to lie in a little bay called Lightfoot's Pool, later known as New Quay in Chester Water.

The student of Place Names will regret that there is a want of consistency in the spelling of medieval place-names. Usually the form occurring in the document is given—the only safe plan—but in some cases the modern form is printed without any warning, e.g. Liverpool (p. 204).

It is also a pity that when a word, the meaning of which is uncertain, is translated, the original is not always added in brackets. This is done

in many cases, but in quite a number it is omitted; for example, on pp. 66, 67, and 100, reference is made to the 'pass of Pulford' with no hint that in the original the word is *pas*, meaning a ford or a causeway.

In the case of Pulford, the Wrexham road, after crossing the brook, runs for many yards on made ground over marshland, the sort of trackway that in Cheshire is often called a 'causey'; anything more unlike a pass in the ordinary sense it would be difficult to imagine. But these are minor blemishes; the Calendar as a whole is a very fine piece of scholarly work and represents a great amount of painstaking research. It will be of the utmost help to the student.

W. F. I.

Map of Britain in the Dark Ages. South Sheet. Scale 1 : 1,000,000.
Ordnance Survey, Southampton. 1935. 5s.

Britain in the Dark Ages continues the series of historical maps published by the Ordnance Survey. The period chosen is one of peculiar difficulty, involving the use of varied sources, often difficult to interpret and tantalizing in their incompleteness. Our first feeling is one of gratitude to the Survey and to the long list of distinguished scholars whose assistance is acknowledged in the foreword. It is unreasonable to expect that all errors have been avoided in a pioneer work covering so wide a field, but this collaboration ensures that the number of mistakes has been reduced to a minimum. Some identifications will inevitably be disputed, and here it is a matter of passing regret that the plan of this series precludes an introduction extensive enough to explain the reasons for the adoption or rejection of earlier suggestions. But these reservations in no way detract from the value of the map, which affords a new picture of the Dark Ages, and one which must form the background for any future study of that obscure but fascinating period.

The limiting dates chosen are 410, 'the departure of the Romans', and 871, the accession of King Alfred. These four and a half centuries saw the Anglo-Saxon conquest of the Lowlands and the consequent disappearance of Roman civilization, followed by the conversion of the Teutonic kingdoms and that early flowering of the native genius which produced the golden age of Northumbria. All this is reflected on the map, where the distribution of pagan Saxon cemeteries is shown side by side with the symbols recording the sees, churches, and crosses of the seventh and eighth centuries. The end of the period was overcast by the shadow of the approaching Viking storm, but the Danish sites of this closing phase are rightly reserved for a later map as their inclusion would only confuse this sheet. Meanwhile the highland zone, less influenced by Rome, pursued another course, and this duality is well brought out by the use of different types for the Celtic and Saxon names, and by the distribution of memorial stones which hardly occur in the east.

The choice of material is conservative, almost austere. Only names mentioned within the period are included, and those taken from manuscripts written after 1066 are indicated by the use of brackets. The only exception to this rule is in favour of Harleian 3859, which, though written during the twelfth century, is essentially of much earlier date. It is argued

that to include other places of which the existence is hardly in doubt (e.g. Colchester) would raise endless difficulties as certainty shades into probability or worse. But a strong case can be made for one class, the Roman towns and forts. Even though ruinous, they remained prominent on the landscape of Britain, and their interest to both Teuton and Celt is proved by literary sources such as the Saxon poem in the Exeter Book and the story of Maxen's Dream. Perhaps the best solution would be the use of a special symbol analogous to that indicating antiquities on a modern map. The sites are classed as Bishop's sees, towns, and other places, the last being marked with the appropriate symbol in those cases where archaeological evidence is available. It is explained that so many monasteries which existed have left no record that the use of a separate symbol would be misleading. But a logical extension of this argument would exclude almost every source of information used, and the important part played by these institutions in the history of the period would seem to justify the special marking of known sites.

The archaeological evidence is continually growing, and a wider knowledge is likely to alter opinions about the eligibility of certain classes. The chronology of the Saxon churches and crosses is no longer a matter of serious dispute. Apart from a few minor fragments we may note the omission of all reference to the early series of Saxon memorials, the 'pillow stones' of Northumbria (*Archaeologia* lxxiv, 255-70), and the Ovinus stone from Hadenham (Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, v, 154). These should surely appear alongside the stones of the Celtic west. The case of the latter is more complicated. The propriety of including all but the latest series would be generally admitted, but strictly the oldest crosses of that series should also appear as they are earlier than 871. 'Eliseg's Pillar' was erected by Cyngen, King of Powys, who died in 854, and both the cross of Hywel and the pillar of Samson at Llantwit are almost certainly to be dated before 870. But they stand at the beginning of a long series, and their omission should perhaps be justified on the same grounds as that of the Danish place-names.

In dealing with linear earthworks the usual austerity of the compilers has been relaxed. One of those included, Ponter's Ball, is known to belong to the prehistoric Iron Age (Bulleid and Gray, *Glastonbury Lake Village*, i, 37), and it is doubtful whether similar lines protecting a comparatively small area otherwise screened by fen or forest should be ascribed to the Dark Ages. The dykes before pre-Roman Camulodunum and Verulamium may be suggested as truer parallels.

Criticism of details must not dim our appreciation of this magnificent map and of the arduous labours involved in its preparation. To say that the technical production reaches the usual admirable standard of the Ordnance Survey seems cold, but there are occasions when a sober statement of fact conveys higher praise than any piled superlatives can achieve. The delicate colouring indicating heights and the grey masses of forest and woodland give a vivid picture of the physical background against which the clear type stands out. An excellent gazetteer indicates the modern equivalent of the ancient names and serves as an index of both forms.

Another map covering the late Saxon period is promised. We can only hope that it will not be long delayed, and we shall await it with an appetite whetted by that already before us.

C. A. R. R.

Scientific Aids for the Study of Manuscripts. By R. B. HASELDEN. 8½ × 6¾. Pp. xiv + 108. Printed at the Oxford University Press for the Bibliographical Society. 1935. Issued for members only; not on sale.

The author, who is curator of the large and valuable manuscript collections (including the contents of several famous British family archives) in the Huntington Library, South California, explains in his preface that the purpose of this book is to prove the value of scientific instruments for the solution of various problems that are incidental to the ownership or custody of manuscripts. Mr. Haselden mentions further several obscure as well as obvious instances of the problems in question, notably damage suffered by manuscripts from neglect or pure mischance and even from ignorance of their provenance, which may involve a just or unjust suspicion of forgery. Again, the very life of a surviving book or document may be further prolonged by the detection of some insect or fungoid pest.

On such problems as these the skilful use of illuminants, magnifiers and photographic facsimiles, and other chemical or mechanical processes can throw much light; and then there is the use of scientific instruments for delicate measurements and subtle analyses or technical comparisons, by which it may be possible to discover their former custody or authorship and, in some cases, the use that may have been made of them as receptacles of substituted or cryptic scripts or technical inscriptions. It must be evident that we are concerned here with problems which must be of great importance and interest both to official custodians of archives or libraries, and to the scholars or students who make use of them, while the subject itself has now become one for international consideration.

It is the main object of Mr. Haselden's book to explain and describe the purpose and use of these new methods of historical or literary research. His bibliographies are necessarily 'select', and the selection is on the whole intelligent and judicious, though a few omissions might perhaps be suggested, such as the Reports of the Royal Commissions on Public Records, 1910-19. It may be observed, too, that this highly specialized work is addressed to the custodians of collections, rather than to owners or archivists, and is concerned, therefore, with the *fait accompli*, and not with the remote problem of the migrations of a national archive, though the potential importance of that problem is touched on in the last chapter of this book, which presents concrete examples of 'Manuscript Problems' that are almost as romantic as detective stories.

The book is furnished with an excellent and much needed index, while the severe discipline of its conscientious perusal is lightened by some admirable illustrations and an artistic format. Altogether, the author, the Huntington Library, the Bibliographical Society, and the Oxford University Press may be congratulated on having respectively compiled, sponsored, and produced an instructive and valuable work.

H. H.

A Roman Villa at Langton, near Malton, E. Yorks. By PHILIP CORDER, M.A., F.S.A., JOHN L. KIRK, B.A., F.S.A., and others. 10 x 6½. Pp. 99, 58 illustrations in line or half-tone. Leeds: Yorkshire Archaeological Society. 1932. 15s. 6d.

A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire. By MARY KITSON CLARK, M.A. 10 x 6½. Pp. 144. Leeds: Yorkshire Archaeological Society. 1935. 21s.

These volumes, the fourth and fifth reports of the energetic Roman Malton and District Committee, should be a stimulus and a model to students of other parts of Roman Britain. Printed by the Oxford University Press, and uniform in format and binding with Mr. Corder's *The Defences of the Roman Fort at Malton*, they are contributions of the first importance to the scientific study of the Roman period. The Langton villa (for the tardy notice of which some apology is due) was the first in the north of Britain to be excavated and published, with a full record of the evidence, by competent archaeologists; Miss Kitson Clark's gazetteer is the first of the series of regional surveys that are required to give us something approaching real knowledge of the romanization of Britain outside the mainly civil area that is already dealt with in part by Haverfield and his successors in the Victoria County History. The increasing prosperity, at least of agriculture, in some parts of Britain in the third century and the first part of the fourth is demonstrated by the investigation of the villa at Langton, whose economic advance and importance is properly emphasized by Messrs. Corder and Kirk; and the ascertained history of that site, of Malton fort, and of the potteries in the neighbourhood that have already been examined, provides an indication of the character of the sites not yet investigated, the evidence from which is concentrated in the Gazetteer. The value of the latter work is best seen by a comparison of the map on which recorded finds are plotted (the quarter-inch Ordnance Survey, with symbols superimposed in red) with the current edition of the Ordnance Survey map of Roman Britain; the number of additions and, in consequence, the increase in the materials for an estimate of the character of the occupation, are very striking. Miss Kitson Clark's introduction includes a survey of the physical geography of the district, which falls into four well-marked divisions, and an essay towards such an estimate, welcome alike for its mastery of the evidence and for its restraint. The Roman Malton and District Committee has set an example of speedy publication and a high standard of completeness and accuracy; the present volumes maintain that standard in every respect, and encourage us to look for further additions to this noteworthy series of reports.

ERIC BIRLEY.

Manuel d'Archéologie Grecque. La Sculpture. I. Période Archaique. Par CHARLES PICARD. 9 x 5½. Pp. 704. 14 plates and 237 figs. Paris: A. Picard. 1935. 95 fr.

M. Picard is a well-known writer on Greek archaeology, and need not apologize for what he calls the thankless task of publishing a manual on the subject. He fears that the learned reader may be apt to discount the

putting forward of independent theories, but that if the author limits himself to statements of fact he runs the risk of being considered superficial or lacking in originality. In the present work, however, he has certainly achieved a satisfactory position between these extremes, and has produced a model of its kind. His aim has been to emphasize both the aesthetic and religious aspects of early Greek sculpture, avoiding as far as possible all academic controversies, and treating the subject mainly from the point of view of geographical and chronological classification. He makes no apology for starting with the Minoan civilization, the connexion of which with archaic Greek sculpture cannot be ignored. His lower limit is the end of the sixth century B.C., omitting such products of the 'ripe archaic' period as the Aegina pediments. Nor does he ignore works of art in other materials, which are introduced where necessary to illustrate the subject.

The book begins with three very interesting chapters on Methods of Study and Sources; Origins and Scope of Greek Sculpture; and Museographical. Chapter I is devoted to a history of the study of the subject from Winckelmann downwards, and incidentally contains a pithy estimate of the work of the great Adolf Furtwaengler, which can now be seen in its proper perspective. Chapter II deals with what we may call the biology of the subject, and Chapter III contains a useful account of the principal European collections of ancient sculpture. Then follow four chapters developing the theme of the rise of archaic sculpture in Greece; and finally a lengthy Chapter VIII deals with its achievements geographically under the three main headings of (a) Crete and the Peloponnese; (b) Ionia and the Aegean Islands; (c) Attic archaism. The work is completed by excellent indexes and a list of illustrations which include fourteen fine photogravure plates, some in colours. There is also a good bibliography.

On the whole this is one of the best manuals of the kind we have seen. Not only is it something more than a text-book for the University student, but it is a really valuable contribution (within limits) to the history of a period of art which has only of late years received its proper recognition (though some modern sculptors and writers on art have doubtless gone to the opposite extreme in their admiration, even if they do not regard it as the supreme contribution of the world to plastic art). Like all French writings of the kind it is lucid in style and eminently readable.

H. B. W.

Excavations at the Roman Fort at Brough, E. Yorkshire, 1934. By PHILIP CORDER. 6 x 9½. Pp. 37. Hull: University College Local History Committee, by arrangement with the East Riding Antiquarian Society. 1935. 1s.

In 1933 our Fellow Mr. Philip Corder published the results of his first year's excavation at Brough-on-Humber, where he had examined the wall, rampart, and ditches of an interesting fortified site, the earliest occupation of which fell during Flavian times. This interim report describes the excavations of 1934, which sought to confirm the suggested line of the southern defences, to trace the northern line, and to inquire into the nature

of the early occupation. It was possible straight away to reject what in 1933 appeared to be a line of three defensive ditches on the south, and the southern defence is now known to lie under ground which cannot be excavated. The sandy rampart (as the first report told us) was revetted with stone and improved structurally perhaps in the second century, and a new complete section of the rampart revealed, apart from details of structure, a sealed rubbish pit containing no pottery certainly later than Vespasian. The earliest defences on the east, so far as can be ascertained at present, were not built before the time of Trajan. A rectangular bastion, perhaps one of a series, was later added to the east wall. It is dated by a cooking-pot found in a hearth, the ashes of which, sealed by a layer of the clay which filled the earlier ditch, extended to and discoloured the stones of the bastion. This pot is dated with probability in the third century. There were also traces of a round bastion, details of which are reserved for a future report. The eastern defences were found to run in one line for 610 ft. and then to turn through an obtuse angle, and it is clear, therefore, that the site is very extensive, and deserving of a continued examination.

Pottery and small finds are all illustrated and described in a very satisfactory way, and the whole excavation is a credit to the Committee under whose auspices it was conducted. We shall await the next report with interest.

R. F. JESSUP.

An Introduction to the Archaeology of Wiltshire from the Earliest Times to the Pagan Saxons. By M. E. CUNNINGTON. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 168. Devizes: C. H. Woodward. 1934. 4s.

We welcome this second edition, revised and enlarged, of the *Introduction to the Archaeology of Wiltshire*. Omissions noted in the first issue have been rectified and the text has been profitably expanded in several directions. The interval of one year between the two editions was too short to necessitate any drastic alterations, nor did the new discoveries made during that period call for any revolutionary change in our outlook on the archaeology of the county. Since the original work was fully noticed in this Journal (xiv, 203) a detailed discussion of the present publication is unnecessary.

The History of Meopham, a Kentish Village from Saxon Times. By C. H. GOLDING-BIRD. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 313. London: Williams & Norgate 1934. 15s.

The pleasant little village of Meopham, situated high up on the plateau of the North Downs six miles south of Gravesend, has an established history dating from the eighth century. With the exception of a chance discovery of 'pre-Roman' potsherds and lumps of clay of curious dome shape made in the glebe meadow, there is nothing to indicate any settlement until Saxon times, when woodlands began to be cleared and these chalk uplands capped with loam and clay-with-flints came into limited cultivation. The vital problem which has always confronted the inhabitants of such country is that of water-supply, and Mr. Golding-Bird

might have explained why it was that Meopham could never have been, in the terms of the geographer, an area of primary settlement.

There is no lack of material relating to its later history. Mr. Golding-Bird is able to draw upon the Churchwardens' Accounts which cover a period from 1612 to 1843, the Vestry Books which date from 1788, the Overseers' Accounts, and the Placita Rolls. He provides also a detailed description of the church and its monuments, of the head manor which was a possession of Christ Church, Canterbury, even in pre-Conquest times, and of the various parish organizations, all of which will be of particular interest to local readers.

Mr. Golding-Bird's own house, Pitfield, which overlooks the village green, is in itself an epitome of village history. It is built on a site of respectable antiquity; the front door is the door of the old village cage of correction; and in the garden are two fine mulberry trees which were probably planted by Tradescant the Elder, the gardener-antiquary whose 'Closet of Rarities' formed the nucleus of Ashmole's museum. Coins of Henry III, Henry VIII, and Charles II have been found in the garden.

One of the best chapters in the book is that dealing with the Vestry, and it is interesting to hear that there was a connexion between Meopham and Guy's Hospital, to which Mr. Golding-Bird is now Senior Consulting Surgeon, as long ago as the eighteenth century. In those days it cost £4 to take a patient from Meopham to the hospital, but this sum included hotel expenses at the 'Nag's Head' in the Borough. In 1776, Mr. Rowley, the parish doctor, received a fee of £4 10s. 9d. for inoculating seventeen persons against small-pox and providing a mixture for Dame Brown; it would be interesting to know how far the commendable efforts of Mr. Rowley to combat this infection were successful.

One or two matters of archaeology might be amended in a future edition. The church at 'Reculvers' (p. 43) does not date from Roman times; and the singular 'Reculver' is to be preferred. The suggested derivation of Camer (p. 224) from *cam*, an earthen bank, with reference to the earthwork in Henley Wood, is not very satisfactory: the earthwork is almost certainly medieval or later in date, and the late Mr. A. A. Arnold, who put forward the suggestion, once told me that he was far from convinced of its acceptability. The site of the 'Druidic Circle' between Battle Street and St. Thomas's Well (p. 221) is actually at Battle Street and to be found on the Ordnance Survey maps; the term megalith is better than 'Druidic Circle', even though the latter be given the protection of inverted commas. The sarsen stones in Cock Adam Shaw at Harvel (p. 244) may be the ruins of a chambered tomb, but it is extremely doubtful if they have any prehistoric significance at all.

In another edition the author must make good his omission of an index. The book is so well written, and so much care has obviously been given to its compilation, that this omission is the cause of no little surprise in the reader's mind.

R. F. JESSUP.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, March 1936 :—The coming of iron, by G. A. Wainwright; Pits and pit-dwellings in South-east Europe, by W. Buttler; Roman barrows, by G. C. Dunning and R. F. Jessup; Easter Island, Polynesia, by H. Lavachery; Anglo-Saxon vine-scroll ornament, by E. Kitzinger; The Cyclopean walls at Tarragona, by J. M. Santa-Olalla; Some recent excavations in Egypt, by S. R. K. Glanville; Modern red-burnished pottery in Grand Canary; The discovery of bronze; Syria in the third and fourth millennia; The (Band-keramik) Neolithic village of Köln-Lindenthal; Stonesfield slate-tips; Castor ware from the Cambridgeshire fens; Deadman's hill, Sandon, Herts.; The gold helmet of Draşna, Rumania.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 92, part 1 :—The Roman Limes in Germany, by O. Brogan; The Greyfriars of Lincoln, by A. R. Martin; Coins and archaeology in Britain, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Wall-paintings in the church of All Saints, Chalgrave, Beds., by E. C. Rouse; The ancient highways and tracks of Worcestershire and the Middle Severn basin, iii, by C. B. Grundy.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, Spring 1936 :—Wolfe and his portraits, by Capt. H. Oakes-Jones; Order of precedence of Militia regiments, by W. Y. Baldry; The British expedition to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1775, by A. French; The 'battalions of detachments' at Talavera, by C. T. Atkinson; Arms and crests of the colonels of regiments to the year 1746, by Rev. P. Sumner.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 3rd ser., vol. 43, no. 7 :—The functional aspect of the Gothic style, ii, the builders, by G. Rosenberg.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 41 :—The castle of Heilsberg in Ermland, East Prussia, by W. Douglas Simpson; The castle of Rössel in Ermland, East Prussia, by W. Douglas Simpson; Avebury, by W. A. Buckingham; The former Liberties of our cities and boroughs, by Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake; St. Christopher in English medieval art and life, by J. Salmon.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 10, no. 3 :—Little Wymondley priory chartulary; A re-united Book of Hours; Margaret of Austria and the Sforza Book; The Hesketh of Rufford pedigree; Three incunabula; An early Spanish service book; A glass figure of Anubis; The British Museum excavations at Tall Chager Bazar, 1935; An unrecognized Anatolian ivory; Minoan and Etruscan gems; The Barnett collection of pre-Conquest coins; Greek coins; Rare English medals; Coins of the sultans of Kilwa; Jutish finds in Kent.

The Burlington Magazine, February 1936 :—Some notes on the Chinese exhibition, by L. Ashton; Wall-paintings at Turvey and Wymington.

March 1936 :—Paduan majolica of the so-called 'Candiana' type, by B. Rackham; The Binning collection of old English and Scottish plate,

by E. A. Jones; The veil of St. Anne, by H. A. Elsberg and R. Guest; Early figured silks, by J. F. Flanagan.

April 1936:—An English early Gothic head, by T. Borenus; Late sixteenth-century appliqué work in Scotland, by J. L. Nevinson; The silver and pewter of the Vicars Choral at Wells, by E. A. Jones.

The Connoisseur, February 1936:—Chinese sculpture, by B. Gray; Moreton Old Hall, a painting by J. S. Cotman, by H. I. Kay; Snuff boxes by English goldsmiths, by E. Wenham; Early books of the sword, by C. R. Cammell; English furniture in the Chinese taste, by R. W. Symonds.

March 1936:—Imperial Vienna porcelain, by W. Born; Oak motifs in English furniture, by E. Wenham; English embroidered costume, Elizabeth and James I, by J. L. Nevinson; Early scientific instruments, by H. B. Culver; Charles Cameron, architect: bronze work at Tsarskoje-Selo, by G. K. Lukomski.

April 1936:—Silver-mounted porcelain, by E. Wenham; Early books of the sword, ii, by C. R. Cammell; The Tree of Jesse cupboard in the collection of Lord Fairhaven, by C. R. Beard; An antiquarian puzzle, a leather sleeve for a sword-hilt, by C. R. Edings; Armorial glass quarries: heraldry of Yorkshire families, by F. S. Eden.

Ancient Egypt and the East, December 1935:—Pottery and beads from near Nehavand in the Ashmolean Museum, by D. B. Harden; The barndoor fowl in Egyptian art, by G. D. Hornblower; The statistical treatment of ancient weights, by A. S. Hemmy; Archaeological expeditions to the Near East and Asia; The future of archaeology, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Syro-Cappadocian stamp seals at Leningrad, by A. Procopé-Walter; Temple at 'Ain Amur in the Libyan desert, by Miss E. W. Gardner.

Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-painters, vol. 6, no. 3:—Ancient stained glass in Bishopsbourne church, Kent, by N. E. Toke; Glass-painters in England before the Reformation, by Rev. C. Woodforde; Catalogue of a sale by auction of stained glass in 1820; Stained glass from the sixteenth century to the present day; Medieval games and gaderyngs at Kingston-on-Thames, by W. E. St. L. Finny; A history of the York school of glass-painting: xvii, the medieval glass-painter, by J. A. Knowles; Chronological list of English glass-paintings.

The English Historical Review, April 1936:—Monastic granges in Yorkshire, by T. A. M. Bishop; The punishment of felonous clerks, by C. R. Cheney; Palmerston and Metternich on the Eastern question in 1834, by G. H. Bolsover; Sir Charles Firth, by Prof. G. N. Clark; The English, Norman, and French Councils called to deal with the Papal Schism of 1159, by F. Barlow; Medieval juries, by Miss Elsie Toms; English law students at Bologna in the fifteenth century, by Miss R. J. Mitchell; A sister of archbishop Cranmer, by G. Baskerville; A tract on James vi's succession to the English throne, by J. P. R. Lyell.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, February 1936:—Early Coronation records, by H. G. Richardson and G. O. Sayles; Distress infinite and the contumacious sheriff, by Marjorie Blatcher; France,

England, and Navarre from 1359 to 1364, by E. Perroy; A fragmentary household account of John of Gaunt, by Margaret Sharp.

History, March 1936:—Historicism and Religion, by Rev. W. R. Inge; Johan de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, 1653-72, by P. Geyl; Some recent views on Drake's voyage round the world, by W. J. Harte.

The Library, new ser., vol. 16, no. 4:—English song-books, 1651-1702, and their publishers, by C. L. Day and E. B. Murrie; Some Exchequer cases involving members of the book trade, 1534-58, by H. J. Byrom; Manuscript notes in the Bodleian copy of Bright's *Characterie*, by M. Doran; Contributions towards a Milton bibliography, by W. R. Parker; 'Parchment' and 'Vellum', by W. L. Ustick; A note on Robert Greene's *Planetomachia* (1585), by C. Saunders and W. A. Jackson; A bibliographical note on Richardson's *Clarissa*, by W. M. Sale, jun.; Some ornamental initials used by Plateanus of Wesel, by H. McCusker.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., vol. 9, part 5:—Pedigrees and heraldic notes from the collections of Gregory King; Goodall Wills; Pedigree of Norfolk, Segrave and Mowbray; Grants and confirmations of arms and crests; Extracts from the parish register of Downton, Wilts.; Suffolk pedigrees; Some Nethersole wills; Administrations of the archdeaconry of Northampton.

Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, 1934-35:—A Chinese pottery pillow, by R. L. Hobson; Sumerian pottery, by Sir Leonard Woolley; Early blue and white in Persian MSS., by A. L. B. Ashton; Early pottery from Southern China, by C. G. Seligman; Turkish pottery, by B. Rackham.

Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, April 1936:—The Lion and Cubs in the Cloisters, by G. C. Druce.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, new ser., vol. 35:—The Bewcastle cross, by R. G. Collingwood; The Baynes family of Cockermouth, by Col. W. H. Chipindall; Ancient pottery in Whinfell parish, by H. Valentine; Notes on some Westmorland clockmakers, by T. Cann Hughes; A note on the second cohort of Tungrians, by E. Birley; An early settlement near Askham, by J. E. Spence; A note on tumuli of Threepow Rise, Moor Divock, by J. E. Spence; A stone circle in Shap rural parish, by J. E. Spence; A stone axe of the pointed-butt type from Lindale in Cartmel, by J. C. Dickinson; A medieval sculptured stone presented to Grasmere church in 1913, by Anne G. Gilchrist; Notes on stone circles at Broomrigg, Grey Yands, etc., by Katherine S. Hodgson; Bishop Nicholson's diaries, by R. G. Collingwood; Thomas of Kendal, by T. E. Casson; Report of the Committee for prehistoric studies, by J. E. Spence; A Samian bowl from Bewcastle, with a note on the potters Casurius and Apolauster, by J. A. Stanfield; Calgarth Hall, by G. Aitchison; The stone wall, turf wall, and vallum west of Burgh-by-Sands, by F. G. Simpson, I. A. Richmond, and J. McIntyre; The turf-wall milecastle at High House, by F. G. Simpson, I. A. Richmond, and K. St. Joseph; The inscription from the turf-wall milecastle at High House, by R. G.

Collingwood; Turf-wall turrets between Wallbowers and Harrow's Scar, by F. G. Simpson, I. A. Richmond, and K. St. Joseph; Randylands mile-castles, by F. G. Simpson and I. A. Richmond; The use of clay instead of turf in the great wall at Randylands and Garthside, by F. G. Simpson and I. A. Richmond; Bankshead milecastle, 52, by F. G. Simpson and I. A. Richmond; Stanwix, by F. G. Simpson and R. Hogg; A note on some West Cumberland stone axes, by Mary C. Fair; Roman tombstone from Old Carlisle, by H. Duff.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, 1935:—Derbyshire Clergy List, ii, by W. E. Godfrey; Sketches of Derbyshire churches made 1816–20 by Rev. Guy Brian, by W. E. Godfrey; Roman place-names of Derbyshire, by W. F. Gosling; Radbourne and the Forty-five, by Major L. Eardley Simpson; Derbyshire scratch-dials, by F. N. Fisher; Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coalfields before 1850, by H. Green; Southern portion of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coalfield and the development of transport before 1850, by H. Green; Derby Borough rental, 1540, by F. Williamson; Minor monuments and lesser antiquities of Derbyshire, by T. L. Tudor.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, vol. 67:—Report on Barrows, by R. H. Worth; Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, by R. H. Worth; Discovery of old walls at St. Budeaux, by E. M. Phillips; Supposed cross-shaft at Plymouth, by E. M. Phillips and G. W. Copeland; Flints from Burford, Copvelly, by R. H. Worth; The Honour of Harberton, by Mrs. Rose-Troup; Saxon cross in the church of St. Andrew, Colyton, by Harbottle Reed; Margaret Beaufort, countess of Devon, by Lady Radford; Axminster notes, by Major W. H. Wilkin; Notes on the Members for Tiverton, 1621–1832, by Rev. E. S. Chalk; The History of St. Katherine's priory, Polsloe, part ii, by Ethel Lega-Weekes; Early drama in Exeter, by Cecily Radford; The pillars of the church of St. Michael, Great Torrington, by G. M. Doe; Thomas Mudge, Edward Clement, and John Rouckcleiffe, Devonshire clockmakers, by E. G. S. Saunders; Devon river-names, by J. J. Alexander.

Proceedings of the Devonshire Archaeological Exploration Society, vol. 2, part 1:—History of Frithelstock priory, by R. P. Chope; Frithelstock priory and the parish church, by C. A. Raleigh Radford; Excavations in a dry valley in Beer, by G. and R. MacAlpine Woods; Chert implements of the Clacton type from S.E. Devon, by J. Reid Moir.

Vol. 2, part 2:—Report of the Exeter Excavation Committee, by E. Montgomerie-Neilson and L. A. D. Montague; The priory of St. Katherine, Polsloe, by A. W. Everitt; Three Levalloisian flakes from Broom, by Mary D. Nicol; A stone implement from Thorverton, by C. T. Shaw.

The Essex Review, April 1936:—Scrope versus Grosvenor, by A. Hills; The book of the foundation of Walden abbey, by H. Collar; Camping out in Essex during the Plague, by Rev. H. Smith; Sufferings of Essex quakers before the Act of Toleration, 1689, by A. Ludgater; Mistley in 1784, by G. O. Rickword; A Puritan font at Braintree, by A. Hills;

An old Essex family : Ayloffe, by Sybil S. Dutton ; Essex Committees in the Civil War, by H. E. Bannard.

Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society, vol. 2, part 6 :—Some medieval documents of the Isle of Wight, by G. A. Sherwin.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, vol. 20, no. 1 :—An unpublished fragment of the Fourth Gospel, by C. H. Roberts ; A new Gospel, by C. H. Dodd ; Norwich cathedral priory in the fourteenth century, by C. R. Cheney ; Aspects of Sumerian civilization during the third dynasty of Ur, by T. Fish ; The disruption of Israel's monarchy, by E. Robertson ; The printing of Mrs. Piozzi's *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson*, by J. L. Clifford.

Archæologia Cantiana, vol. 47 :—A note on the Rev. Wm. Gostling and on the Roman altar at Stone-in-Oxney, by F. W. Cock ; An archidiaconal visitation of 1502, by C. E. Woodruff ; The mute swan in Kent, by N. F. Ticehurst ; Eltham churchwardens' accounts, by A. Vallance ; A claim to 'Royal Fish' stranded off Dungeness, by C. Johnson ; The forgotten Saxon nunnery of Saint Werburg at Hoo, by G. Ward ; The dissolution of the Kentish monasteries, by C. R. Counce ; The Westenhanger charter of 1035, by G. Ward ; The medieval stained glass windows at Upper Hardres, by N. E. Toke ; St. Michael's, Canterbury, by Dorothy Gardiner ; The arms of Richard II as shown in windows at Westwell and Watlington, by R. Griffin ; Milton wills (next Sittingbourne), iv, by A. Hussey ; Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Faversham, by G. Culmer ; Excavations on the site of the Leper hospital, New Romney, by Miss K. M. E. Murray ; The chapel of the Knights Hospitallers at Sutton-at-Hone, by P. K. Kipps ; A denehole at Hammill near Eastry, by J. Archibald, J. Wilfrid Jackson, and W. P. D. Stebbing ; Notes on three monumental drawings from Sir Edward Dering's collections in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, by Mrs. Esdaile ; A burial on the site of Tonbridge priory ; Discovery at Coursehorn, near Cranbrook ; A Roman burial pit at Gillingham ; The old houses behind the Fishmarket, Folkestone ; 202 Beach street, Deal ; Bigberry Camp.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 7, part 2 :—Four eras in the Middlesex area, by Sir Montagu Sharpe ; Lord Ranelagh's house in Chelsea : an unrecorded work by Sir Christopher Wren, by C. G. T. Dean ; The Hundred of Gore and its moot-hedge, by H. Braun ; The *humbra* and *quabba* of Hackney and Leyton, by Beatrice A. Lees ; Some extents and surveys of Hendon, by N. G. Brett-James ; Hendon survey of 1635 ; Old Fulham vicarage and its associations, by F. E. Hansford ; The Pinner Grims Dyke, by H. J. W. Stone ; Notes on moated sites in Middlesex, by H. Braun ; London in 1689-90, by Rev. R. Kirk, transcribed by D. Maclean and annotated by N. G. Brett-James.

Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, no. 84 :—Preliminary report on the Roman road between Mildenhall and Speen, by E. H. Back and H. D. C. Hunter.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 7, no. 5 :—A letter from Dr. Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham,

1691-9, by Prof. E. Whiting; Two MS. Petitions from the poor debtors in Durham gaol, by Prof. E. Whiting; The 'Devil's Lapful' long cairn, by Miss N. Newbigin; Notes on objects found at Shilmoor, by F. A. Wills; An inscription from High Rochester, by E. Birley; Kirkhaugh deeds, by Sir A. M. Oliver.

Friends of Rochester Cathedral, First Annual Report, 1936:—The cloister ruins of St. Andrew's priory, by Canon S. W. Wheatley; The Textus Roffensis, by the Dean of Rochester.

Transactions of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, 1935:—The Romano-British cemetery at St. Stephens, near Verulamium, by N. Davey; The Old Bull and Bennetts Butts, Harpenden, by B. P. Scattergood; James Bucknall, third Viscount Grimston, by the Countess of Verulam; Verulamium: insulae xii and xiii, by A. W. G. Lowther; The Stepneth family of St. Albans and Aldenham manor, Herts., by H. C. Andrews.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, vol. 48, part 1:—White Ladies, by J. A. Morris; A rock-hewn grave near Bridgnorth, by W. Watkins-Pitchford; 'My case with the Committee of Salop': Colonel Mytton versus the Parliamentary Committee, by J. E. Auden; Corselle and Siwaldston; The book-trade in Shropshire, by L. C. Lloyd; Burwarton old church, by J. A. Morris.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 6, no. 1:—The mutilated effigy in West Walton church, Norfolk, by Mary S. Holgate; The Tenantry lands, Brighton, by F. Harrison; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; An early Sussex bookplate, by Harriet K. James; The manor of Radmeld-Beverington in Eastbourne, by Rev. W. Budgen; The adventure of Thomas de Bestenour, by L. F. Salzman; The ferry to Mechyngegewelle, by L. F. Field; Buxshalls and Backshalls (Paxhill) in Lindfield, by Mary S. Holgate; Sussex church plans, xxxv, St. John the Baptist, Westbourne.

Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, Herefordshire, vol. for 1930, 1931, and 1932, part 3:—The early succession of the See of Hereford, by the Bishop of Rochester: Two Bronze Age cists in the Olchon valley, Herefordshire, by G. Marshall; The College of Christ of Brecknock, by Rev. A. E. Donaldson; St. Davids, and Swansea and Brecon dioceses, by Canon W. E. T. Morgan; Tretower Castle and Court, Brecknockshire, by G. Marshall; An underground medieval chamber in Sign street, Hereford, by E. J. Bettington; Archaeological notes.

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 32, part 4:—The Franciscans and Dominicans in Yorkshire, ii, the Blackfriars, by L. M. Goldthorp; The manuscripts of Nathaniel Johnston, M.D. of Pontefract, by E. W. Crossley; The Swiss stained glass panels in Wragby (Nostell) church, by P. Boesch; Roman Yorkshire, by Mary Kitson Clark.

Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1935:—Some spoon-shaped fibulae in the Yorkshire Museum and elsewhere, by W. E. Collinge; A Roman memorial stone in the Yorkshire Museum, by W. E. Collinge.

Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. 44 :—Court Leet of the manor of Llanwddyn (1579–98), by Prof. E. A. Lewis; Two seventeenth-century Herbert letters, by J. W. K. Lloyd; The excavation of 1909 at Carno, by F. N. Pryce; The castle of Caereinion, by B. H. St. J. O’Neil; Mathrafal, by Sir J. E. Lloyd; The river trade and craft of Montgomeryshire and its borders, by A. S. Davies; The Bronze Age in Montgomeryshire, by H. N. Jerman; Medieval iron arrowheads found in Britain, by T. C. Lethbridge; ‘Arrow-grooves’ and other markings, by R. U. Sayce; Abernodwydd, by F. H. Lloyd.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 43, sec. C, nos. 3 and 4 :—Rental of the manor of Lisronagh, 1333, and notes on ‘betagh’ tenure in medieval Ireland, by E. Curtis; The Labbacallee megalith, co. Cork, by H. G. Leask and L. Price.

Journal of the Manx Museum, March 1936 :—Sheep ear-marks; The prehistory of the Isle of Man, by Grahame Clark; Unpublished documents.

Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, vol. 1, no. 3 :—Basilica of the Nativity: discovery of the remains of an earlier church, by E. T. Richmond; An early Byzantine basilica at Tell Hasān, Jericho, by D. C. Baramki; The relationship between ‘Philistine’ and Mycenaean pottery, by W. A. Heurtley.

The Art Bulletin, vol. 17, no. 4 :—New documents on St. Gilles, by M. Schapiro; The Friedsam Annunciation and the problem of the Ghent altarpiece, by E. Panofsky; The Virgin of humility, by G. G. King; The porch of Andlau abbey, by J. Baum; An Adoration in the Cluny museum, by P. S. Wingert.

Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, vol. 15 :—Excavations in Eastern Palestine, ii, by Nelson Glueck.

Speculum, vol. 11, no. 1 :—Foundation of the Empire of Trebizond, by A. A. Vasiliev; New texts on the Assembly of 1302, by C. H. Taylor; Bran and Sceolang, by J. R. Reinhard and V. E. Hull; Diplomatic relations between England and Flanders, 1329–36, by H. S. Lucas; Oral delivery in the Middle Ages, by Ruth Crosby; Gerald the Naturalist, by U. T. Holmes; Geoffrey of Monmouth’s Estrildis, by J. S. P. Tatlock; Braggart, Devil, and ‘Vice’, by R. Withington; The names of Glastonbury, by C. H. Slover; Peter of Albano and the Inquisition, by L. Thorndike.

Old-Time New England, vol. 26, no. 4 :—Trade cards, by G. F. Dow; The first recorded school-house flag, by Adelaide R. Kemp; The Tate house, Stroudwater, Portland, Maine, by A. Elden; Fabrics, clothing, and tools purchased in England in 1639–42, for Gov. George Wyllys of Hartford, Conn.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, vol. 22, part 2 :—Hallstatt Age flat graves at St. Andrä, by K. Krenn; The earliest history of Matrei, by R. Pittioni; Third report on the excavations in Upper and Lower Leis, by E. Nischer-Falkenhof and H. Mitscha-Märheim; The settlement on the banks of the March by Waidendorf, by J. Caspart; A Celtic skull from Kupinowo, Yugo Slavia, by V. Lebzelter; Prehistoric walls near Son Granada, Mallorca, by K. Graff.

Analecta Bollandiana, vol. 54, parts 1 and 2:—Some Carolingian Litanies of the Saints, by M. Coens; Two Greek Lives of St. Maximus Kausokalybe, hermit of Mt. Athos (fourteenth century), by F. Halkin; Remarks on the Celtic (perhaps Irish) *Catecheses*, or comments on the liturgical Gospels, in a Vatican MS. (ninth or tenth century) recently published by Dom Wilmart (*Analecta Regensia*), by P. Grosjean; The Psalter of St. Wolbodon, Bishop of Liège (d. 1021), of Utrecht origin (end of tenth century), now in the Brussels Library, by M. Coens; 'A recent contribution to the history of Monophysism': E. Schwartz's edition of the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon, by P. Peeters.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Bruxelles, vol. 7, no. 6:—Sumerian jewellery, by L. Speleers; Two pre-dynastic palettes, by E. Mounier Leclercq; Unpublished fragments of a sixteenth-century retable, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Alleria; The pedigree of François de Tassis corrected with the help of the tapestry of Notre Dame du Sablon, by O. le Maire.

Revue Benedictine, tome 48, no. 1:—The florilegium of St. Gatien: a contribution to the study of the poems of Hildebert and Marbode, by A. Wilmart; A late recension of St. Anselm's *de Concordia*, by Fr. Schmitt; Recently published texts attributed to St. Anselm, by A. Wilmart; A manuscript from the abbey of St. Ghislain, by P. Faider.

Památky Archaeologické, vol. 39:—Illuminated manuscripts from the Augustinian abbey in Třeboň, by L. Wratławová-Mitrovicová; Paintings in the church of Žďár near Blovice, by J. Plachá-Gollerová; Our Lady's church at Nové Město nad Váhem, by V. Mencl; The church of our Lady of the Order of St. John at Prague, by V. Richter; The abbey of the knights of the cross with the red star in Prague, by V. Sádlo; The reconstruction of the abbey church of St. Agnes in Prague, by V. Mencl.

Revue Archéologique, Oct.-Déc. 1935:—The tumuli of Karalar and the burial-place of King Deiotoros II, by Remzi Oguz Arik and J. Coupry; Summary report on a second journey in Caria, by L. Robert; The archaeology of Champagne, by R. Lantier; Bibliography of Roman inscriptions.

Préhistoire, tome 4:—The place of Scotland in the Atlantic prehistoric civilization, by V. G. Childe; Susian and Chinese vases, by E. Pottier; Tomb 319 and the Christian jug in the Merovingian cemetery at Lavoye, by G. Chenet.

Hespéris, tome 20, fasc. 1-2:—A Moslem surgeon of the kingdom of Granada, by H. P. J. Renaud; Linguistic notes on the periplus of Hanno, by G. Marcy; Moslem geography and cartography, by G. Ferrand.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, fasc. 295:—Corporal penalties at St. Omer in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by J. de Pas.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, tome 42:—The inquest of 1133 concerning the fiefs of the bishopric of Bayeux, by Commandant H. Navel; An architect monk: Dom J. B. Flotard of the abbey of Saint Sever, by Abbé R. Heurtevent; A Norman family during the

Hundred Years War, by P. Le Cacheux; The Normans of La Manche in the conquest of England, by Abbé C. Birette; Peculiarities in the church of St. Nicolas, Caen, by General L. Langlois; Researches on Grisy, by Abbé F. Alix; The invention of the term *architecture romane* by Gerville (1818) according to letters from Gerville to Le Prévost, by F. Gidon; The castle of Caen, 1636-45, by Abbé V. Bourrienne; Cider adulteration in Normandy in the eighteenth century, by P. M. Bondonis; Burgage tenure at Gonvix, by A. P. Delaunay.

Germania, Jahrgang 20, Heft 1:—Sun chariot and swastika in the Nordic district, by E. Sprockhoff; Late Bronze Age disc-headed pins from Bohemia, by J. Böhm; Early La Tène graves at Au in the Leitha-berge, by A. Seracsin; A new inscription from Corstopitum, by E. Birley; Two statuettes from Hohenstein, Carinthia, by H. von Petrikovits; New material for the history of Roman Trier, by H. Koethe; A German grave of early Imperial times from Neuwied, by R. von Uslar; The settlement (*Warf*) at Ezinge, Gröningen, by A. E. van Giffen; Visigothic eagle brooches, by J. M. Santa-Ollala.

Jahrgang 20, Heft 2:—The Stone Age site south-west of Seulohe, Upper Palatinate, by K. Gumpert; Urn grave at Gau-Algesheim, by H. Biehn; Tumulus of the middle Hallstatt period at Frankfurt-Schwanheim, by K. Woelcke; The fortifications of the Ringskopf at Allenbach, by W. Kimmig; North Italian decorative armour attachments, by E. Kukahn; Bronze 'purse-bracelets' north of the Alps, by M. A. Evelein; Dated inscribed Rhenish terracottas, by W. Reusch; The Eggstedt Urn, by F. Tischler; Bronze vessels of the early Migration period from Bensheim, by F. Behn; A knife with Runic inscription from Steindorf, by H. Zeiss and H. Arntz; A Hallstatt grave at Grolsheim, by G. Behrens.

Ipek, 1934:—Unpublished designs from the Grotte de Niaux, by Comte Bégouen; The representation of birds in Quaternary art, by A. Vayson de Pradenne; Style and technique of the East Norwegian Stone Age rock engravings, by E. S. Engelstad; Paintings in the Pedra Coberta dolmen, by G. Leisner; Chronology of West Gothic industrial art in Spain, by J. M. Santa-Ollala; Migration period Minussinsk Steppe culture of Karassuk and the Ural Perm culture, by K. Hentze; Style in Anglo-Saxon ornament, by T. D. Kendrick; Germanic griffin buckles of the Migration period, by H. Kühn; Industrial art in Haithabu, by H. Jankuhn; New discoveries of Ice Age art in France, Spain, and Moravia; Rock engravings in North Africa and Italy; The dating of the Neolithic; An important fixed point in the chronology of the Bronze Age; The spiral ornament of the Germanic Bronze Age; The chronology of Sino-Siberian bronzes; Settlement excavations in Germany; The oldest Germanic runes; Excavations in Uruk-Warka.

Oldenburger Jahrbuch, 39. Band:—Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers employed by Count Anton Günther, by G. Müller; Makers of church plate in the town of Oldenburg, by G. Müller-Jürgens; The Protestant churches at Delmenhorst since the Reformation, by K. Sichart; Fan-lights, by A. Steinmann; A dwelling of the Chauzi at Rastede, by K. Michaelsen.

Neues Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte, 55. Band :—The early history of the princely house of Schönburg, by A. Berg; The tin and iron mining dues of Freiberg, by J. Langer; The Frohburg drinking vessel once in the possession of the Elector Augustus, by K. Berling; Dresden-Prague glass- and stone-cutting about 1600, by W. Holzhausen.

Notizie degli Scavi, 6th ser., vol. 11, parts 4-6:—Report on excavations in the island of Giannutri (the ancient Artemisium or Dianium) off the coast of Etruria, especially of the remains of an important Roman villa, of the age of Domitian, by B. V. Foresto. E. Stefani records various discoveries in and around Gualdo Tadino (Umbria): primitive bronze figures, burials, a Greek red-figured vase with the rare myth of Cadmus slaying the dragon of Thebes. Attention is also called to a fine stone bridge carrying the ancient Via Flaminia. To the north of Rome, in the direction of Veii, a chamber-tomb in the rock, with pottery of seventh-sixth century B.C., and remains of a villa rustica are described by the same. E. Galli and M. Scornajenghi describe pottery from a Hellenistic cemetery near Cosenza; and E. Mele catalogues finds from a Roman cemetery near Tricarico. In Sicily J. Bovio-Marconi reports a fragment of a Greek inscription recording the restoration by P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus of statues carried off from Himera by the Carthaginians.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia Naz. dei Lincei, 6th series, vol. 11, fasc. 3, 4:—P. E. Arias describes a Greek relief in the Museum of Syracuse representing Apollo standing by the omphalos and tripod of Delphi, accompanied by Artemis. L. A. Stella discusses the Roman elements in the character and ideals of Marcus Aurelius, as illustrated by his Meditations.

Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana, vol. 12, nos. 3, 4:—E. Josi, Continuation of dated Christian inscriptions in the cemetery of Praetextatus. A. Silvagni maintains that the verses of Damasus about St. Felix probably belonged, not to his basilica at Nola, but to St. Felix in Pincis at Rome. G. Ladner discusses some sixteenth-century sketches of paintings in the old Lateran Palace, mostly connected with the struggle about Investitures, and executed for Calixtus II. Another shows the coronation of Lothair III by Innocent II. H. Christ compares the T cross plan of Constantine's Vatican Basilica with the Latin cross plan of his churches in the East, and suggests that the former was due to the rapid rise of the ground to the west of the tomb of St. Peter, the fixed point for the plan of the church. E. Giovagnoli describes a recent find at Canoscio (diocese of Città di Castello) of twenty-four silver Eucharistic vessels (cups, patens, spoons, etc.), probably of the fifth century, which may have come from Africa at the time of the Vandal persecution, and been given to the church of Canoscio. Minor notices describe an early Christian tomb at Tropea, a sixth-century Christian epitaph at Piacenza, and a glass vessel with gilded epitaph of a Jewess, Anastasia, and her daughter, Aster.

Roemische Mitteilungen, vol. 50, parts 3, 4:—Relief on a Roman altar at Bologna representing Minerva leading Mercury (apparently with the features of Augustus), and exactly illustrating a passage in Petronius (*Cena Tr.*, 29), by K. Scott; 'Novus Mercurius', based on a fragment of

the stucco ceiling-decorations from the Farnesina, by O. Brendel; Continuation of L. Curtius's account of portraits of the Julio-Claudian family: the elder Drusus; portraits of Tiberius in boyhood and early manhood. Remarks on the lists of Republican 'magistri' of Minturnae, discovered in the American excavations of 1933, and identification of some of the names, by F. Münzer; Archaic Greek inscription from the temple of Apollo at Syracuse, by A. v. Blumenthal; A bronze statuette of Alexander the Great, dredged up by fishermen off Grado in 1924, by F. v. Lorentz, who also shows that a much-restored mosaic portrait of Justinian in S. Apollinare Nuovo, Ravenna, probably represents Theodoric. L. Curtius demonstrates that the subject of the sculptured monolithic cupola of the southern cella of the temple of Bel at Palmyra is the Music of the Spheres, the seven planets enclosed by the zodiac being supported by the Sirens, following the description in Plato's Republic (x, 114, 616 A). Obituary of Christian Hülsen, by L. Curtius.

Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1935:—Archaeological and geological researches at Misthusum, by V. Nordmann; Two plaited textiles in prehistoric finds in Denmark; by H. C. Broholm and M. Hald; The site of an Iron Age house at Trolldoft, by G. Hatt; The runic inscriptions on the Setre comb, by L. Jacobsen; The meaning of the word *mauna* on the Setre comb, by V. Brøndal; The new edition of Saxo Grammaticus, by H. Raeder; Trepanning and lesions on skulls of the Stone Age, by K. Fischer-Møller; A double spoon in a treasure of silverwork from Ribe, deposited in 1247, by P. Nørlund; The Norwegian 'royal horns' in the Copenhagen Museum, by T. B. Kielland; Silk textiles from the châsse of St. Canute in Odense cathedral, by A. Geijer; New interpretations of a series of Danish runic inscriptions of the Viking age, by L. Jacobsen; The convent of Brigittine nuns at Maribo, by C. M. Smidt; Isolated Bronze Age finds, by H. C. Broholm; The coin find at Vraabjerg and the oldest dinars of Valdemar the Great from Lund and Roskilde, by G. Galater; The meaning of *mauna*, by L. Hjelmslev; The inscription on the Setre comb, by P. J. Jørgensen.

Académie royale Serbe: Bulletin de l'Académie des Lettres, no. 1:—The lectionary of Bernardin and its Ragusan copies, by M. Rešetar; The legend of St. Sava of Serbia in ancient Serbian painting, by V. R. Petrović; Feasts of animals in the ancient religion of the Serbs, by V. Čajkanović; The river Bathinus; The Illyrian war of Octavian; A Greek inscription from Macedonia; Greek inscription from Stobi; The site of Troy; The site of Justiniana Prima; The Dardanians; When was Dacia lost; Illyrians and Dalmatians; Observations on the martyrdom of the Quatuor Coronati; The Derbanians; The war of Perseus, King of Macedonia, with Rome in the neighbourhood of Ohrid in 170-169 B.C.; The first Illyrian war; Metulum; The origin and race of the Emperor Justinian, all these articles by N. Vulić.

Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar, vol. 39, parts 4 and 5:—Curse formulae in Northern runic inscriptions, by L. Jacobsen; Barsoff Gorodok, a West Siberian cemetery of the later Iron Age, by T. J. Arne.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, tome 35, fasc. 2:—Report on the work at Karnak, 1934-5, by H. Chevrier; A column $\overline{\text{I}}$ in the Cairo Museum, by H. Gauthier; A sarcophagus from Mit-Rahîna, by A. Hamada; Tombs of the period of Pepi II, by G. Jéquier; Stone vases of the VIth dynasty, by G. Jéquier.

Bibliography

Books only are included. Those marked * are in the Library of the
Society of Antiquaries.

Archaeology, General.

- *Ancient Monuments of Great Britain. List of Monuments prepared by the Commissioners of Works (to 31st December 1935). $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 89. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1936. 1s. 3d.
- *Illustrated Regional Guides to Ancient Monuments under the ownership and guardianship of His Majesty's Office of Works. Volume II. Southern England. By the Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, F.S.A., M.P., First Commissioner of Works. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 86. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1936. 1s.
- *University of Oxford. Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors, 1935. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 32. Oxford: printed at the University Press.
- *London County Council. Guide to the Collections in the Horniman Museum and Library. 4th edition. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 128. London: County Council, 1936. 3d.
- *The Dawn of Science. By Rainbird Clarke. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Not paged. Reprint, *The Scientific Worker*, March 1936.
- *Victoria and Albert Museum. Review of the principal acquisitions during the year 1935. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 79. London: Victoria and Albert Museum, 1936. 2s. 6d.
- *I Monumenti Italiani rilievi raccolti a cura della Reale Accademia d'Italia. Fascicolo i. Dieci battisteri Lombardi, minori, dal Secolo v al Secolo xii. Testo e rilievi di Ferdinando Reggiori. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 22 plates. Rome: La Libreria dello Stato, 1935.

Art.

- *Fuentes literarias para la Historia del Arte español. Por F. J. Sanchez Canton. Tomo iii. $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi + 317. Madrid: Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones científicas. 1934.

Castles.

- *Tynemouth priory and castle, Northumberland. Official Guide. By R. N. Hadcock. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 20. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1936. 6d.
- *Den medeltida borgen i Skanör. Historik, undersökningar och fynd. Av Otto Rydbeck. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 288. Skrifter utgivna av Kungl. Humanistiska vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, xx. Lund: 1935.

Classical Archaeology.

- *The *Odyssey*. By the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery. Presidential Address delivered to the Classical Association at Westminster School, 3rd January 1936. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 27. London: Murray, 1936. 1s.
- *Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos. By Winifred Lamb, M.A., F.S.A. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Pp. xii + 226, with 50 plates. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1936. 52s. 6d.

Egyptology.

- *Shabtis. Illustrated by the Egyptian collections in University College, London, with catalogue of figures from many other sources. By Flinders Petrie. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 16, with 45 plates. London: British School of Egyptian Archaeology, 1935.

Enamels.

- *Histoire d'une crosse limousine. Par J. J. Marquet de Vasselot. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. Pp. 137-45. Reprint *Demareteion*, vol. i, 1935.

Engraving.

- *A catalogue of Italian engraved title-pages in the sixteenth century. By Alfred Forbes Johnson. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xi+27. Supplement to the Bibliographical Society's Transactions, no. 11, 1936.

Glass.

- *Victoria and Albert Museum. A guide to the collections of stained glass. By Bernard Rackham, F.S.A. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xi+141, with 64 plates. London: Victoria and Albert Museum, 1936. 5s.

History and Topography.

- *Guide to the Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1870-1911. Part II. Index of persons. Edited by Francis Bickley. First section: A—Lever. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. xxiii+448. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1935. 12s. 6d.
- *Concio ad Synodum ab episcopis et clero Provinciae Cantuariensis celebratam: habita in Ecclesia Cathedrali Divi Pauli, London: a.d. xi kal. Feb. mcmxxxvi. Per David Herbertum Somerset Cranage, Decanum Norwicensem. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 16. Privately printed, 1936.
- *The Level and the Liberty of Romney Marsh in the county of Kent. By M. Teichman Derville, M.A., F.S.A. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. xii+152. Ashford, Kent: Headley Brothers, 1936.
- *Farrer Wills and Administrations. By Lord Farrer. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 425. Privately printed, 1936.
- *The Letters of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by H. J. C. Grierson, assisted by Davidson Cook, W. M. Parker, and others. Centenary Edition. Vol. x, 1826-28. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xix+512. London: Constable, 1936. 18s.
- *Johannes de Mirfield of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; his life and works. By Sir Percival Horton-Smith Hartley and Harold Richard Aldridge. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii+191. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1936. 15s.
- *Essays in Cornish History. By Charles Henderson. Edited by A. L. Rowse and M. I. Henderson. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxiv+240. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1935. 12s. 6d.
- *Treasure Trove in law and practice from the earliest time to the present day. By Sir George Hill. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi+311. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1936. 21s.
- *Kent Chantries. Compiled and edited by Arthur Hussey. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiv+390. Kent Archaeological Society, Records Branch, volume xii. Ashford, Kent: Headley Bros., 1936.
- *The Rolls of the Freemen of the Borough of Lancaster, 1688 to 1840. Part I, A—L. Transcribed by the late W. B. Kendall and edited by T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi+207. Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. lxxvii, 1935.
- *The Parish Churches of Norfolk and Norwich. By Claude J. W. Messent. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 298. Norwich: Hunt, 1936. 7s. 6d.
- *Lincolnshire Church Notes made by William John Monson, F.S.A., afterwards sixth Lord Monson of Burton, 1828-40. Edited by his grandson, John, ninth Lord Monson, F.S.A. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xx+474. Lincoln Record Society, vol. xxxi, 1936.
- *The Normans in Glamorgan, Gower and Kidweli. By Lewis D. Nicholl. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii+207. Cardiff: Lewis, 1936. 8s. 6d.
- *Wellingborough Manorial accounts, A.D. 1258-1323, from the Account Rolls of Crowland Abbey. Edited, with an introduction, by Frances M. Page, Ph.D. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. xxxviii+144. Northamptonshire Record Society, vol. viii, 1936.
- *The church and parish of St. Nicholas, Abingdon. The early grammar school to end of sixteenth century. Fitzharris, an old Abingdon manor, the Tesdales and the Bostocks. By Arthur E. Preston. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv+507. Oxford Historical Society, vol. xcix. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1935.
- *Map of Medieval Oxford. By the Rev. H. E. Salter. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 12, with 5 maps. Oxford: University Press; London: Milford, 1934. 7s. 6d.

- *Cartulary of Oseney Abbey. By the Rev. H. E. Salter. Volume v. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 486. Oxford Historical Society, vol. xcvi. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1935.
- *Cheshire Inquisitions Post Mortem, Stuart period, 1603-60. Vol. ii, E-O. Edited by R. Stewart-Brown. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ix + 263. Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, volume lxxvi, 1935.
- *The original writings and correspondence of the two Richard Hakluyts. With an introduction and notes by E. G. R. Taylor, D.Sc. In two volumes. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiv + 210; xiii + 211-516. Hakluyt Society, series ii, vols. lxxvi, lxxvii. London: 1935.
- *Skrine of Warleigh. Material for a history of the Skrine family. By E. W. Ainley Walker, D.M., D.Sc. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Pp. xii + 269. Taunton: Privately printed at the Wessex Press, 1936.
- *British Calendar Customs. England. Vol. i: Movable Festivals. By A. R. Wright. Edited by T. E. Lones, with a preface by Professor S. H. Hooke. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 212. London: Glaisher, for the Folk-Lore Society, 1936.
- *The Cambridge Medieval History. Volume viii. The Close of the Middle Ages. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxviii + 1079. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1936. 50s.

Indian Archaeology.

- *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India. No. 47. A record of all the Quranic and non-historical epigraphs on the protected monuments in the Delhi Province. By Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf Husain. 13×10 . Pp. iii + 154. Calcutta: Central Publication Branch, 1936. Rs. 3.4 or 5s. 6d.
- *Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1932. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 282. Bangalore: Government Press, 1936.
- *Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. Report for the year 1934-5. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 34. Bombay: Government Press, 1936.

Manuscripts.

- *Antiphonale Missarum sextuplex. Edité par Dom René-Jean Hesbert, moine de Solesmes, d'après le Graduel de Monza et les Antiphonaires de Rheinau, du Mont-Blandin, de Compiègne, de Corbie et de Senlis. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. cxxvi + 256. Brussels: Vromant & Co., 1935.
- *Codices Latini Antiquiores. A palaeographical guide to Latin manuscripts prior to the ninth century. Edited by E. A. Lowe. Part I, The Vatican City. Part II, Great Britain and Ireland. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. Pp. xii + 44; xvii + 53. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1934, 1935.

Miniatures.

- *Wallace Collection Catalogues. Miniatures and Illuminations. By W. P. Gibson. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. xiv + 177, with 55 plates. London: Trustees of the Wallace Collection, 1935. 2s. 6d.

Monastic.

- *Melrose Abbey then and now. By Arthur E. Henderson, F.S.A. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Not paged. London: Simpkin Marshall, 1936. 2s.
- *Tynemouth priory and castle, Northumberland. Official Guide. By R. W. Hadcock. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 20. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1936. 6d.
- *Commentary on the Rule of St. Augustine by Robertus Richardinus. Edited by G. G. Coulton. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xxxii + 211. Publications of the Scottish History Society, 3rd series, vol. xxvi. Edinburgh: 1935.
- *Répertoire topo-bibliographique des abbayes et prieurés. Par Dom L. H. Cottineau, O.S.B. Fasc. 1 and 2. 11×9 . Columns 1-640. Macon: Protat, 1935, 1936.

Numismatics.

- *Romano-British imitations of bronze coins of Claudius I. By C. H. V. Sutherland. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 35. Numismatic Notes and Monographs, no. 65. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1935.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *The Mesolithic Settlement of Northern Europe. A study of the food-gathering peoples of Northern Europe during the early post-Glacial period. By J. G. D. Clark, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 284. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1936. 25s.
- *The ancient burial-mounds of England. By L. V. Grinsell. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiii + 240. London: Methuen, 1936. 12s. 6d.
- *Zur älteren nordischen Bronzezeit. Von Karl Kersten. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Pp. viii + 176, with 42 plates. Neumünster: Karl Wachholtz Verlag, 1936. 18 RM.
- *Uppsala Högar och Ottarshögen. Av Sune Lindqvist. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii + 363. Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien. Stockholm: Wahlström och Widstrand, 1936.

Religion.

- *Five centuries of Religion. By G. G. Coulton. Volume iii, Getting and Spending. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. li + 747. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1936. 35s.

Sculpture.

- *Late Archaic and early Classical Greek sculpture in Sicily and South Italy. By Bernard Ashmole. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 34, with 20 plates. London: Milford, for the British Academy, 1936. 7s. 6d.

Typography.

- *English Printers' Types of the sixteenth century. By Frank Isaac. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xix + 60, with 80 plates. Oxford: University Press; London: Milford, 1936. 25s.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 13th February 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. H. Bobart was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. M. R. Holmes, F.S.A., read a paper on the Crowns of England.

Thursday, 20th February 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Christopher Blunt was admitted a Fellow.

Prof. Tancred Borenius, F.S.A., and Mr. John Charlton read a paper on the Excavations at Clarendon Palace.

Thursday, 27th February 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Major G. G. Walker and Mr. F. Berry were admitted Fellows.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Vice-President, Mrs. Wheeler, F.S.A., and Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, F.S.A., communicated the report of the excavations at Maiden Castle (p. 265).

Thursday, 5th March 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mrs. Berkeley was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. O. Barron referred to the death of Mr. F. Berry, recently elected a Fellow.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., exhibited a fourteenth-century bronze jug found in Scotland (p. 323).

Mr. M. R. Holmes, F.S.A., exhibited a sixteenth-century hand buckler.

Prof. de la Bere exhibited six pebbles painted with a grotesque representation of a human face found with many others at Dedham, Essex (p. 325).

The following were elected Fellows: Mr. Robert Samuel Godfrey, Prebendary Herbert Eustace Bishop, Emma Louisa, Lady Radford, Major George William Graham Allen, Mr. Walter Abel Heurtley, Rev. William Wingfield Longford, D.D., Rev. Miles Weight Myres, D.D., and Mr. Arthur Watson, Ph.D.

Thursday, 12th March 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Dr. Arthur Watson was admitted a Fellow.

Mrs. Clifford read a paper on the Notgrove Long Barrow, Gloucestershire.

Thursday, 19th March 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Longford and Rev. Dr. M. W. Myres were admitted Fellows.

Dr. J. G. D. Clark, F.S.A., read a paper on a monument of the 'Woodhenge' type at Arminghall near Norwich.

Thursday, 26th March 1936. Mr. Charles Clay, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. L. B. Cane and Major G. W. G. Allen were admitted Fellows.

Mr. Estyn Evans, F.S.A., and Mr. Oliver Davies read a paper on some Northern Irish long cairns.

Prof. H. J. Fleure, F.S.A., and Mr. G. J. H. Neely read a paper on Cashtal-yn-Ard, Isle of Man.

Thursday, 2nd April 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Mr. F. L. M. Griggs, Mr. R. S. Godfrey, and Prebendary H. E. Bishop.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1935 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Mr. A. D. Lacaille and Mr. K. P. Oakley read a paper on the Palaeolithic Sequence at Iver, Bucks.

Anniversary Meeting: Thursday, 23rd April 1936, St. George's Day. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. T. Flower and Mr. J. G. Mann were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

The following Report of the Council for the year 1935-6 was read:

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of King George V a Loyal Address was presented to His Majesty, to which a gracious reply was received. The following is the text of the Address:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the President, Council and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, desire to approach Your Majesty, our Gracious Patron, and to offer to Your Majesty our most sincere and loyal congratulations on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of a reign which has been marked by great trials and great achievements, and marked above all by a constant growth in the affection and admiration felt by the people of the British Empire for Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

The past twenty-five years have been a period of remarkable advance in the Science for which our Society particularly stands. Much has been done to elucidate the past history both of our own country and of the world at large; and we have noted with satisfaction the steady growth of public interest in these studies.

In tendering our congratulations to Your Majesty we trust that we may be permitted to offer them also to Her Majesty the Queen, who has herself honoured the Society by accepting its Fellowship.

That Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen may long continue to enjoy a happy and prosperous reign and the devotion of your loyal subjects will ever be our most earnest prayer.

Given under our Common Seal from our Apartments in Burlington House this eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and of Your Majesty's reign the twenty-fifth.

The following Addresses were presented to H.M. the King, and to H.M. Queen Mary on the occasion of the death of H.M. King George V:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, most humbly beg leave to express to Your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy in the heavy loss which Your Majesty and Your Royal House have sustained in the death of our late Most Gracious Sovereign, His Majesty King George the Fifth. In common with all the peoples of Your Empire we mourn the loss of a Sovereign who through a reign of much trial and much glory had won the respect, the reverence, and the love of all His subjects.

While we thus venture to testify our sorrow at the death of our late much-lamented Sovereign, the Patron of our Society, we humbly beg to offer to Your Most Gracious Majesty our most sincere congratulations upon your happy accession to the Throne of this Kingdom and Empire, and we pray that Your Majesty may long reign, attended by every Blessing, over a free, happy, and loyal People.

Given under our Common Seal from our Apartments in Burlington House this twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and of Your Majesty's reign the first.

To the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty

The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, which Your Majesty has been pleased to honour by the acceptance of its Royal Fellowship, desire humbly and respectfully to offer to Your Majesty their heartfelt sympathy in the grievous loss which has befallen Your Majesty in the death of His late Most Gracious Majesty King George. The Society, while partaking in the sorrow of the whole Empire, mourns also the loss of a Patron who to His concern with all that affected the welfare of His people added a lively interest in the ancient traditions and history of His Kingdom and Empire, which are the Society's especial care. It is the earnest prayer of the Society that Your Majesty may be supported in this trial by the assurance of the profound sympathy of all classes of the community, who have learnt to look to the Sovereign and His Consort with veneration and love.

Gracious replies have been received to both these Addresses.

Research. The work at Maiden Castle was resumed in July, and continued until early in October with important results, on which Dr. Wheeler communicated a report to the Society in February. Work was also continued at Colchester. For both of these excavations the Society is mainly responsible. Grants have also been made to excavations at Clarendon Palace, on which Dr. Borenius and Mr. Charlton reported during the Session, Witham, the Bleasdale Stone Circle, Bungay Castle, and to work in the Fens by the Fenland Research Committee.

Publications. The *Antiquaries Journal* has appeared regularly. *Archæologia*, vol. 84, was published towards the end of last year, and the Report on the Excavations at Verulamium will be issued next month.

Library. The number of readers in the Library, both Fellows and others, shows no diminution, nor does the number of books borrowed. The catalogues, both Author and Subject, are well up to date, so that the experiment referred to last year of only employing one cataloguer has fully justified itself.

The following books other than those sent for review have been presented during the past year:—

From the Authors:

Jewish tallies of the thirteenth century, by Rev. Michael Adler.

The registers of the churches of Holy Cross and St. Andrew, Pershore, by F. B. Andrews, F.S.A.

Pershore on the eve of the Suppression, by F. B. Andrews, F.S.A.

The Compotus Rolls of the monastery of Pershore, by F. B. Andrews, F.S.A.

Further notes on the medieval builder, by F. B. Andrews, F.S.A.

The Herlands and other carpenters, by F. B. Andrews, F.S.A.

Sidelights on brasses in Hertfordshire churches, iii, Aldenham, by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A.

The Synod at Hertford, by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A.

- George Canon, of Wyddial, 1535, by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A.
 A sixteenth-century brass in St. Mary Overy church, by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A.
 The Swedish archaeological expedition to Iran, 1932-3, by T. J. Arne, Hon. F.S.A.
 Supplement to Barlow family records, by Sir Montague Barlow, Bart., F.S.A.
 Members of Parliament for Northumberland, Oct. 1339-Jan. 1558, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.
 Blanche Parry, Queen Elizabeth's gentlewoman, by C. Angell Bradford, F.S.A.
 Nicasius Yetsweirt, Secretary for the French tongue, by C. Angell Bradford, F.S.A.
 William Yeddington, a tragedy of St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, by C. Angell Bradford, F.S.A.
 The Vale and Gates of Usc-Con, by Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge.
 The roof bosses of Bristol cathedral, by C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A.
 The later monumental effigies of the county of Warwick, by P. B. Chatwin, F.S.A.
 Notes on the Iberian affinities of a bone object found in county Galway, by Lily Chitty.
 The Dawn of Science, by Rainbird Clarke.
 Monumental brasses in Somerset, iv, by A. C. Connor.
 Études d'archéologie préhistorique, gauloise, etc., by L. Coutil, Hon. F.S.A.
 Concilio ad Synodum ab episcopis et clero Provinciae Cantuariensis celebratam, per David Herbertum Somerset Cranage, Decanum Norwicensensem.
 The river trade and craft of Montgomeryshire, by A. Stanley Davies.
 Excavations at Clonlum small cairn, co. Armagh, by Oliver Davies and E. Estyn Evans, F.S.A.
 Excavation of a chambered horned cairn at Ballyalton, co. Down, by Oliver Davies.
 The Level and Liberty of Romney Marsh, by Major A. Teichman Derville, F.S.A.
 Darstellungen aus der augusteischen Geschichte auf arretinischen Kelchen, von Hans Dragendorff, Hon. F.S.A.
 Arretina, von Hans Dragendorff, Hon. F.S.A.
 Farrer Wills and Administrations, by Lord Farrer, F.S.A.
 Salt works at Hook, Warsash, Hants, by C. Fred Fox, F.S.A.
 Fonts, font covers, and their development, by A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.
 A handbook of English medieval sculpture, by Arthur Gardner, F.S.A.
 Welsh hill fort surveys, nos. 3-6, by Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A.
 The London Directories, 1677-1855, by C. W. F. Goss, F.S.A.
 Two monumental brasses formerly at Latton, Essex, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
 A palimpsest brass at Harlow, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
 A possible pedigree of long barrows and chambered cairns, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
 Tintern Abbey, then and now, by A. E. Henderson, F.S.A.
 Glastonbury Abbey, then and now, by A. E. Henderson, F.S.A.
 Snarterne Funnene, by Bjørn Hougen.
 The history of the Martin or Martyn family, by B. I'Anson.
 The gold chalice of Welshpool, by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 Two historic Welsh cups, by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 The Society or Garrison of Fort Williamsburg, the old Glynlivon volunteers, c. 1761-73, by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 The medieval roof of the nave of St. Machan's cathedral, by William Kelly.
 The art and archaeology of the early Anglo-Saxons, by T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A.
 Style in Anglo-Saxon ornament, by T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A.
 Un livre d'heures manuscrit à l'usage de Macon, par l'Abbé V. Leroquais.
 Wood working in Ancient Egypt, by A. Lucas, F.S.A.
 Artificial eyes in Ancient Egypt, by A. Lucas, F.S.A.
 Edmund Halley, the man, by E. F. MacPike.
 Halley, Flamsteed, and Newton, by E. F. MacPike.
 Dr. Edmund Halley's marriage and children, by E. F. MacPike.
 Our Ancestors: the Mallet family and an account of the Enmore memorial, by Lady Mallet.
 Bibliographie de la Tapisserie et de la Broderie en France, by J. J. Marquet de Vasselot, Hon. F.S.A., and A. Weigert.

- Histoire d'une crose limousine, by J. J. Marquet de Vasselot, Hon. F.S.A.
 The Grey Friars of Greenwich, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The Dominican priory at Dunstable, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The old church of St. Mary, Lewisham, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The alien priory of Lewisham, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The ruined church at Maplescombe, Kent, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The church of St. Mary at Burham, Kent, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The church of Cliffe-at-Hoo, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The Saxon barrows in Greenwich Park, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The Dominican priory at Canterbury, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The Grey Friars of Lincoln, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 Welsh surnames, by T. E. Morris, F.S.A.
 The Blakes of Rotherhithe, by Mrs. Mozley.
 Roman Chester: the extra-mural settlement at Saltney, by R. Newstead, F.R.S.
 A keeled dug-out canoe from Cheshire, by R. Newstead, F.R.S.
 The Roman fortress at Chester: a newly discovered turret and rampart building, by R. Newstead, F.R.S., and J. P. Droop, F.S.A.
 The history of the Foundling Hospital, by R. H. Nichols, F.S.A., and F. A. Wray.
 A note on the date of Clifford's Tower, York, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 The South Ferriby Theodosian hoard, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 Some stratified coins of c. A.D. 390-400 from Bourton-on-the-Water, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 A hoard of *minimissimi* from near Bourton-on-the-Water, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 Coins and archaeology in Britain, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 The castle of Caereinion, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 The Ovingdean prehistoric skull, by T. Wilson Parry, F.S.A., and M. L. Tildesley.
 R. Field and the first Shakespeare poem, by J. D. Parsons.
 The archaeology of Rochford Hundred and SE. Essex, by W. Pollitt, F.S.A.
 The demolition of Reading Abbey, by A. E. Preston, F.S.A.
 The earliest Bristol-printed book, by J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A.
 The first Roman occupation of Scotland, by T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A., and Eric Birley, F.S.A.
 Richard Cromwell, Protector of England, by R. W. Ramsey, F.S.A.
 Desiccation or Destruction: notes on the increase of desert areas in the Nile valley, by A. E. Robinson.
 The diary of Robert Hooke, 1672-80, by H. W. Robinson and W. Adams.
 Chaucer and medieval medicine, by J. D. Rolleston, F.S.A.
 Les fouilles de Ras Shamra-Ugarit, by C. F. A. Schaeffer.
 Introduction to the Viking history of Western Europe, by H. Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
 Buckingham Palace, its furniture, decoration, and history, by H. Clifford Smith, F.S.A.
 The sanctuary of St. David and its future, by G. Arbour Stephens.
 The 'Child of Hale' (John Middleton), by R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.
 Two Liverpool medieval affrays, by R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.
 The imprisonment of Eleanor Cobham, duchess of Gloucester, by R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.
 Roman Britain in 1934, by M. V. Taylor, F.S.A., and R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.
 Beiträge zur Siedelungsgeschichte des Kantons Bern, by O. Tschumi, Hon. F.S.A.
 Die bronzezeitliche Gräberfeld von Allmenlingen-Thun, by O. Tschumi, Hon. F.S.A.
 Die keltisch-römischen Ausgrabungen auf der Engehalbinsel bei Bern, by O. Tschumi, Hon. F.S.A.
 Skrine of Warleigh: materials for a history of the Skrine family, by E. W. Ainley Walker.
 The parish and village of Iwerne Minster, by F. C. Warren.
 A medieval kiln site at Chicksands, Beds, by W. P. Westell.
 Sandon Mount, Herts: its site, excavation, and problems, by W. P. Westell.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES 365

Reports on recent finds at Chichester, by S. E. Winbolt.

Remains of the Roman bridge near the Arun at Alfoldean, by S. E. Winbolt.

The Hundred Map of Wisbech in 1597, by G. M. G. Woodgate.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:

Lists of the Society of Antiquaries for 1739, 1747, and 1754.

From the British Academy:

Archaeological History of Iran, by E. E. Herzfeld.

From the Standing Council of the Baronetage:

Official Roll of the Baronets, 31st January 1935.

From E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A.:

Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1935.

From Sir James Berry, F.S.A.:

Mithras: Typengeschichtliche Untersuchungen, by Fritz Saxl.

From W. D. Bushell:

The Two Charles Lestourgeons, Surgeons of Cambridge.

From the Crown Agents for the Colonies:

Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem: Structural Survey; Final Report, by William Harvey.

Structural Survey of the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, by William Harvey.

From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.:

A description of Otterden Place and Church . . . by Rev. Thomas Rackett. 1832.

The Chapel, Madresfield Court.

Henry the Sixth: a reprint of John Blackman's Memoir with translation and notes by M. R. James.

Villare Anglicum: or a view of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages in England, by Sir Henry Spelman. 2nd Edit. 1678.

From Surg.-Capt. K. H. Jones, F.S.A.:

The Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of Animals, by E. P. Evans.

The History Teacher's Miscellany, Vols. 1-7.

From E. S. Lamplugh:

A godly letter sent too the fayethfull in London . . . by John Knox. 'Rome', 1554.

From W. E. F. Macmillan, F.S.A.:

Prehistoric Man in Ireland, by Cecil P. Martin.

From Dr. Sidney J. Madge, F.S.A.:

A Treatise of the Laws of the Forest, by John Manwood. 3rd Edit. 1665.

From the Hon. Mrs. Mitford, in memory of her husband, Major-General Mitford, F.S.A.:

English Life and Manners in the Later Middle Ages, by A. Abram.

Family names and their story, by S. Baring-Gould.

Ilkley: ancient and modern, by the Rev. Robert Collyer and J. Horsfall Turner.

Heraldry Simplified, by W. A. Copinger.

Our Ancestors: Scots, Picts, and Cymry, and what their traditions tell us, by R. C. MacLagan.

Yorkshire Place Names, as recorded in the Yorkshire Domesday Book, 1086, by J. Horsfall Turner.

From Sir Robert Mond, F.S.A.:

The Tressé Iron Age megalithic monument, by Miss V. C. C. Collum.

From Lord Moyne, through the Friends of the National Libraries:

A leaf and an illustration from 'Anthologia Hibernica' for April 1793, containing an account of Sligo Abbey.

Programmes of the Munster (1903) and Connaught (1904) meetings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

From the Earl of Onslow, F.S.A.:

Guildford in the Great War: the record of a Surrey town, by W. H. Oakley.

From A. F. Scholfield:

Elenchus scriptorum Montacutii Rhodes James quae typis impressa usque ad annum MDCCCCXXXV in lucem prodierunt.

From the Victoria and Albert Museum:

Guide to the collections of stained glass, by Bernard Rackham, F.S.A.

General. H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden has honoured the Society by becoming a Royal Fellow.

Miss M. V. Taylor represented the Society at the Conference on the Map of the Roman Empire held in London in September.

Col. Browne is making good progress with the catalogue of lantern slides, to which large accessions were made during the year, and Mr. Banks and Mr. Palmer are continuing the cataloguing of the Prints and Drawings and the Cely-Trevilian collection of autographs respectively. The Council is greatly indebted to these three Fellows for this valuable assistance.

By the will of Miss Jane Morris, daughter of the late William Morris, F.S.A., the Society, subject to the life interest of her sister, will inherit her residuary estate, the income of which is to form a fund, to be known as the William and Jane Morris Fund, for the purpose of assisting in the repair of ancient buildings in this country.

Mr. Roland Paul, F.S.A., left the Society his architectural drawings and books, except those relating to Somerset, together with the sum of £50 for repairs and binding. The collection is to be kept together and known as the Paul Collection.

Owing to the generosity of the executors the Council was able to purchase for a nominal sum the large collection of plans and lantern slides formed by the late Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A. The slides are now being catalogued by Col. Browne, but it will be some little time before the plans will become available for consultation by the Fellows.

The Council joined in the protest made by a number of learned societies against the demolition of All Hallows, Lombard Street.

The Meeting Room and Council Room have been redecorated, and the opportunity was taken to remove the greater part of the Society's collection of pictures to these two rooms, where they can be seen to greater advantage than in their former positions.

The following gifts other than books have been received during the past year:—

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:

A drawing of the arms of Cateline.

From A. Rutledge Crouch:

Proof impression of his drawing of the Coronation Chair.

From G. Dru Drury, F.S.A.:

Impressions of seals of Ford Abbey and of the town and mayoralty of Poole.

From L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.:

Impression of the seal of Queen Victoria for the Court of Queen's Bench.

From L. F. Salzman, F.S.A. (the author):

MS. of an unpublished work on medieval building.

Obituary. The following have died since the last Anniversary:—

Ordinary Fellows

- Henry Dyke Acland, 4th April 1936.
 Thomas George Barnett, 4th May 1935.
 Richard Bentley, 23rd February 1936.
 Francis Lawrence Berry, 2nd March 1936.
 Rev. Prebendary William Gilchrist Clark-Maxwell, 11th December 1935.
 Maud Violet Clarke, 17th November 1935.
 George Herbert Engleheart, 15th March 1936.
 Richard Vernon Favell, 4th February, 1936.
 Sir Charles Harding Firth, D.C.L., 19th February 1936.
 Rev. William George Dimock Fletcher, 6th December 1935.
 Rev. John Kestell Floyer, D.D., 11th April 1936.
 Rev. Canon Charles Wilmer Foster, D.Litt., 29th October 1935.
 John Gibson, 21st April 1936.
 Charles Reginald Haines, D.D., 4th August 1935.
 George Dacre Hardinge-Tyler, C.B.E., 18th June 1935.
 Rev. Frederick Augustus Homer, 20th February 1936 (resigned in December).
 George Hubbard, 19th March 1936.
 Walter Jenkinson Kaye, 8th June 1935.
 Percy Kingsford Kipps, 1st February 1936.
 Henry William Esmond, Marquess of Lansdowne, 5th March 1936.
 Nina Frances Layard, 12th August 1935.
 Howard Coppuck Levis, 19th June 1935.
 Dan McKenzie, M.D., 19th November 1935.
 John Alexander Fuller Maitland, D.Litt., 30th March 1936.
 Major-General Bertram Reveley Mitford, C.B., 23rd February 1936.
 Roland Wilmot Paul, 27th October 1935.
 Albert Reginald Powys, C.B.E., 9th March 1936.
 Harold Sands, 16th June 1935.
 Vice-Admiral Henry Boyle Townshend Somerville, C.M.G., 24th March 1936.
 William Munro Tapp, LL.D., 23rd January 1936.
 Sir Walter Tapper, K.C.V.O., R.A., 21st September 1935.
 Glen Arthur Taylor, — November 1935.
 Rev. Thomas Thistle, 7th February 1936.
 Tessa Verney Wheeler, 15th April 1936.
 James Ragg Wigfull, 16th February 1936.

Honorary Fellow

James Henry Breasted, 2nd December 1935.

Local Secretary

Sir Themistocles Zammit, C.M.G., D.Litt., 2nd November 1935

PREBENDARY WILLIAM GILCHRIST CLARK-MAXWELL was elected a Fellow in 1901. Educated at Eton and King's, where he was an Eton scholar although an Oppidan at school, he was ordained in 1891, and after serving curacies in the Durham diocese he became vicar of Clunbury in Shropshire and subsequently rector of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, and a prebendary of Hereford. He later moved to Mackworth near Derby, where he died on 11th December. The son of John Gilchrist Clark of Sennoch who had married a Miss Talbot of Lacock, which property now belongs to his sister, he took the name of Maxwell on succeeding to the Carruchan estates of his aunt Mrs. Maxwell. He was a keen antiquary and in his undergraduate days had travelled in Spain studying its architecture. He was an active member of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, and of the Royal Archaeological Institute, on the Councils of all of which societies he had served, and had contributed to their proceedings. He had served on the Council of this Society on several occasions, and had contributed papers to *Archaeologia*, the *Proceedings*, and *The Antiquaries Journal*, and had acted as local secretary for both Shropshire and Derbyshire.

GEORGE HERBERT ENGLEHEART, who was elected a Fellow in 1902 and served on the Council on several occasions, was a member of the Research Committee and a local secretary for Wiltshire. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and for many years was in orders in the Church of England, but joined the Church of Rome a few years ago. He was greatly interested in the antiquities of his county, especially of Stonehenge, and he rendered great assistance when the Society was engaged in excavating that monument. A contribution by him on the perennial subject of its date appeared in *The Times* only a few days before his death. He had made many contributions to the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* and to this Society's publications. He was, however, probably more widely known as a horticulturist than as an archaeologist, and the daffodils which he cultivated and on which he was a leading authority were famous the world over.

RICHARD VERNON FAVELL had done much work on the antiquities of Cornwall and had excavated at Grime's Graves, Norfolk, with Mr. Leslie Armstrong. Elected a Fellow in 1925 he was a local secretary for his county, but beyond that had taken but little part in the activities of the Society.

REV. WILLIAM GEORGE DIMOCK FLETCHER had for many years acted as a local secretary for Shropshire and had done much work for the Shropshire Archaeological Society of which he had for long been secretary and editor, and to whose transactions he contributed many papers.

REV. JOHN KESTELL FLOYER was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he was of founder's kin. For some time he was a minor canon and librarian of Worcester Cathedral and while holding this position he published a catalogue of the cathedral manuscripts. For twenty-six years he was rector of Esher, retiring two years ago owing to ill health,

when he went to live at Sidmouth. He had been a Fellow of the Society for just over forty years, having been elected in January 1895. He made several communications to the Society, amongst them one dealing with the medieval library of Worcester Cathedral and another on the manor house of the bishops of Winchester at Esher, of which the gatehouse is all that is now standing. He served on the Council in 1919 and for some years was one of the local secretaries for Surrey.

CANON CHARLES WILMER FOSTER, elected a Fellow in 1910, was the indefatigable founder and editor of the Lincoln Record Society, for which he produced a great number of volumes. Of the last which he undertook—the *Registrum Antiquissimum*—two volumes were issued before his death and it is hoped that the last volumes may be completed as a memorial to him. For his work on records generally and on the Lincoln Records in particular he was given the honorary degree of D.Litt. by Oxford a few years ago.

GEORGE HUBBARD was by profession an architect, and as an antiquary had very catholic tastes, writing on such varied subjects as Neolithic dewponds and cattle tracks, deneholes, and medieval architecture. He contributed several papers to the Society's publications and was for many years a local secretary for Kent. He was elected a Fellow in 1900.

MISS NINA FRANCIS LAYARD was one of the first women to be elected a Fellow of the Society, but before her election she had contributed papers to its publications. She was a keen student of prehistory and had been president of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia as it was then, and had done much work on Suffolk, especially in the neighbourhood of Ipswich, which for long was her home. At Ipswich she excavated an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, published in *Archaeologia*, and among her other important communications was the account of her excavations at Cavenham Heath, where she found some unique crowns and other objects of Roman date. She was a niece of Sir Henry Layard, the explorer of Nineveh, so in a sense may be said to have inherited her archaeological tastes.

MAJOR-GENERAL BERTRAM REVELEY MITFORD was a member of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and had seen much active service. He was in the three Sudan campaigns, and in that of 1898 was Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener and hoisted the Egyptian flag at Khartoum on its occupation after the battle of Omdurman. In the South African War he took part in many of the actions and received six clasps to the two medals. He retired in 1910 with the rank of Brigadier-General. In the late war he first commanded the 72nd Infantry Brigade and later the 42nd Division, being promoted Major-General in 1918. He was elected a Fellow in 1921, was a regular attendant at the meetings and reader in the library, and had served on the Council. His chief interests were heraldry and genealogy.

ROLAND WILMOT PAUL was a well-known architect in Bristol and for some time surveyor to the cathedral. He contributed several papers to

this and to other societies, but he will probably be best remembered for his beautiful architectural drawings and plans, many of which for many years appeared in the pages of the *Builder*. By his Will he bequeathed to the Society the greater part of these drawings together with a sum of money for binding and arranging them. He was elected a Fellow in 1900.

ALBERT REGINALD POWYS had only been a Fellow for a few years and had therefore had little opportunity of taking an active part in the Society's work. He succeeded Mr. Thackeray Turner as secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and threw himself with characteristic energy into the work of that body, sparing no pains or trouble in advocating and acting upon the principles for which that Society stands. He was made a C.B.E. a year or so ago in recognition of his services in the preservation of ancient buildings.

HAROLD SANDS was well known to the Fellows, rarely missing a meeting of the Society and being a constant reader in the library. He became a great authority on medieval castles, of which he made a large collection of plans and lantern slides, which, by the good offices of his executors, the Society was able to acquire for a nominal sum. These should be of great service to the Fellows as soon as they have been sorted, as the collection is believed to contain plans of nearly every castle in this country. He had frequently served on the Council and on the Library committee, and was a most generous donor of books to the Society, giving a very large number during his Fellowship of just thirty years. He took part in the Society's excavations at Old Sarum and had also on his own behalf carried out work at Pevensey Castle. He was also an active member of the British Archaeological Association and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Societies, to the publications of both of which he contributed papers.

VICE-ADMIRAL BOYLE SOMERVILLE was murdered at his home at Castletownshend in March. He came of a well-known Irish family, his brothers were all either sailors or soldiers while his sister was the well-known author of the *Experiences of an Irish R.M.* He had seen much service in different parts of the world, and in the late War was attached to the Ninth Cruiser Squadron. He was, however, best known as an hydrographer, his greatest achievement being to make the deepest sounding of the Pacific certainly up to that time recorded, if ever exceeded. As an archaeologist he took a great interest in stone monuments, making careful surveys of many both in Scotland and Ireland, and on his retirement he did a certain amount of excavation in county Cork. He was elected a Fellow in 1921 and had made contributions to both *Archaeologia* and the *Antiquaries Journal*.

WILLIAM MUNRO TAPP was elected a Fellow in 1906 and had frequently served on the Council and Finance committee, and for many years was also a member of the Research committee. He took a keen interest in the Society's excavations, having at one time served as treasurer of the

Wroxeter and Old Sarum excavation committees, to all of which he gave much time and labour.

An obituary notice of Mrs. WHEELER will be found on p. 327.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED, who died in December at the age of seventy, was Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in the University of Chicago and the organizer and director of the Oriental Institute in that University, the aim of which is to carry out archaeological work in the countries of the Near East. In Egypt it is undertaking an Epigraphic Survey, for Assyria an Assyrian Dictionary, whilst it has excavated at Tell Asmar, Medinet Habu, and Persepolis. All of this work was directly due to the inspiration of Dr. Breasted, who also found time to do personal work in the field and to publish a long list of books dealing with the archaeology of Egypt and the Near East. He was an Honorary D.Litt. of Oxford and had been honoured by many of the learned societies both in Europe and America. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of this Society in 1919.

SIR THEMISTOCLES ZAMMIT was born in Malta in 1864 and gave all his life to the service of his native island. He was educated at Malta University, of which he subsequently became Rector, and after taking his degree of M.D. served on several commissions, conducting investigations into malaria, Mediterranean and Malta fevers, the important discovery that the goat was the carrier of this last disease being mainly due to him. Since 1903 he added to his other work that of curator of the Malta Museum, and it was while holding this post that he carried out so much archaeological investigation in the island, his principal contribution to this branch of study being the discovery and excavation of the Hal Tarxien temples, which were first published in *Archaeologia* during the War. The amount of work he was enabled to carry out on a quite inadequate grant was immense, and the honorary degree of D.Litt. given him by Oxford University was a well-earned recognition of his archaeological achievements. He was created a C.M.G. in 1911 and knighted in 1930.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected officers and members of Council for the ensuing year:— Sir Frederic Kenyon, President; Mr. R. Holland-Martin, Treasurer; Mr. Reginald Smith, Director; Mr. A. W. Clapham, Secretary; Mr. E. N. Baynes, Mr. Parker Brewis, Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, Mr. C. J. P. Cave, Mr. C. T. Clay, Prof. R. G. Collingwood, Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, Sir Stephen Gaselee, Miss Rose Graham, Mr. Charles Johnson, Col. E. J. King, Mr. J. N. L. Myres, Mr. J. M. de Navarro, Dr. Felix Oswald, Mr. L. F. Salzman, Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson, and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

The President read a letter from the Keeper of the Privy Purse stating that the King had been graciously pleased to grant His patronage to the Society.

The President then delivered the Anniversary Address (p. 249), at the close of which the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Charles Clay, Vice-President, and carried unanimously :—

‘That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to the President for his Address and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.’

The President signified his assent.

